The Weekly Post.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1874. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1 50.

EBB-TIDE.

On a summer eve, when the sun was low,
An old man sat in the golden glow,
The waves were washing the sandy stones,
And calm and sweet were their languid tones;
He looked and listened, and softly sighed,
As he heard the voice of the ebbing tide.

He has passed his threescore years and ten,
He has smiled and wept like other men;
Brother and parent, friend and wife,
Had drifted over the sea of life
To the peaceful shore where the saints abide:
But he was left by the ebbing tide.

Left—all alone with the dreamy past;
A battered hull on the shingle cast,
No more to ride on the seething main,
Nor feel the shock of the storm again;
He lay at peace by the ocean side,
To wait the coming of death's great tide.

That solemn tide, with its voiceless roll,
Shall bear on its waves the weary soul
To the blessed land, where the angel throng
Will hail its coming with holy song,
And the home of that faithful heart shall be
A place of rest by the Crystal sea!

A THRILLING ROMANCE.

OFFENSE AND DEFENSE.

I.

Luke Dalton was a sturdy fellow, of some thirty years of age, passionately fond of his wife, and devotedly attached to his child. On the whole, he was a good sort of man, although, like many of his class he was easily led away from the paths of virtue by evil companions. For a week he would return every night by six o'clock to the cottage for tea, and on the eighth day would not turn up until two in the morning. With this exception he was thoroughly domesticated in his tastes, and drank less beer and brought home more money than many of his workmates. His wife was a pretty little woman, who had sacrificed a comfortable home to take him for her husband.

It was six o'clock on an October evening. Mrs. Dalton had laid the tea things and Mary was playing on the rug in front of the fire.

"Now, then, my dear," said Mrs. Dalton, "leave your play alone and fetch me the tea-caddy, while I get the kettle. Your father will be here directly."

So Mary went to the cupboard to fetch the tea. By-and-by Luke came in looking anything but cheerful. However, he kissed his child, and nodding at Fanny, sat down at the table.

"Any news, father?" asked his wife, cutting a large hunch of bread from the loaf before her.

"None," he replied, surlily "unless it be that I saw the young squire coming away from the cottage this afternoon."

"Oh, yes. Why, Luke he came in here; what do you think of that?"

"That fine gentlemen should learn to know their places, and keep from poking their noses into poor men's houses."

"He only wanted a light for his pipe."

"I would have given him something more than that if I had been here," said Luke, viciously; and he gulped down a lot of hot tea.

Fanny rose from the table and placed her hand upon her husband's shoulder.

"You can't be serious?" she said.

"I was never more serious in my life," he replied, looking sideways, and away from his wife.

Dalton was silent, but he nodded his head angrily.

"I won't have it, father—you can't be serious. Why, my boy, haven't I been a good girl to you? Don't I love you with all my heart and soul? and you know it silly fellow, now don't you?"

She stooped down and put her pretty face close to his and kissed him. They were two poor homely creatures; but human nature, you see, is human nature all the world over.

He was surly for a moment, but for a moment only, and then he returned his wife's embrace.

"Hang me, Fanny, but you are a right down good one, that you are, and I was a fool to doubt you."

"That you were," replied Fanny, laughing saucily.

"But you see, my girl, you are a deal too good for me."

"Of course I am."

"And when I think of your pretty face, and how poor I am, and how much better off you would have been in your father's home——"

"Minding the cheese and measuring yards of flannel—eh, you goose?"

"Well, what have you got instead of it?"

"Why, you, of course, although you don't deserve to be told so—and little Mary and a dear little cosy home."

"You are a good un, Fanny. There, my girl, mark my words—so long as I live I will never be jealous again."

"Jealous! Why, you great big stupid, don't you think that I would stick to you before any one? Why, Luke, if the Shah of Persia was to come here and to offer to make me Queen of Arabia, what do you think I would say? Why, I would send for a policeman, and give him in custody for his impudence; that I would, as sure as my name's Fanny Dalton."

"Of course; but then, you see, that there chap is a furriner, while young Squire Lavis is——"

"A fine young man, with no more harm in him than the pretty rabbit that Mary is playing with."

"You are always right, Fanny. Well, I will never say another word about it as long as I live; but what could I think?"

"Think?—why, of your tea, which is getting cold while we are talking. There, finish like a dear old boy, while I get your pipe."

And so the matrimonial tiff ended. But there was a little uneasiness in Luke's mind, in spite of his reassuring words.

II.

It eventually appeared that the secret amusement in which Luke Dalton indulged was poaching. The companions he was wont to meet at the village alehouse served to form a band of which he was the acknowledged leader. By-and-by old 'Squire Lavis up at the house got scent of the depredations and the guards of the woods and the stubble were doubled. The news of this move, while filling Luke's companions with dismay, gave the leader of the band unqualified satisfaction.

"Now, it really will be fun," he said, when the tactics of Lavis were explained to him. We shall have a chance of a row; but, mind, use your fists, my lads, and leave your guns for the partridges and pheasants."

The "lads" seemed more inclined to leave the affair altogether. However Luke talked them over, and it was decided that one last attempt to get some game should be made on the Saturday following the old squire's announcement.

Until the day arrived, Luke was less cheerful than usual. In spite of the questions of his wife he managed to keep his secret, though had he made a clean breast of it to Fanny, I could have been saved the trouble of telling you this story.

The Saturday at length arrived, and Luke met his companions as agreed, at the Lavis Arms.

"Now, my boys," said he, "you have only got sticks, eh? You have left your guns at home?"

"Yes," replied a fellow with a hang-dog expression of countenance, one William Smith, known by the uncomplimentary nickname of "Sneaking Billy"—"Yes, we have left 'em at home; but why have you brought yours, Luke?"

"Because I can trust myself, Billy, but can't trust you."

Mr. William Smith growled out an oath, and slouched up to Luke with a threatening jesture.

"Why can't you trust me?"

"Because you're an ugly customer in your cups, my man." We don't want any murder to night."

"You mind what you say."

"I shan't mind you," retorted Luke "You are not man enough to fight a fellow in a straight forward way.

"No quarreling," cried another man. "Come, Luke, he didn't mean any harm—now, did you, Billy?"

"Not I. Only Luke will have his joke, and he hits rather too hard sometimes. Here, Luke, give us your fist, and let's say no more about it."

"With all my heart," said Dalton stretching forth his hand.

Billy took it, and shook it; but as he turned away he murmured, "All right my fine fellow—I shall owe you one for this, and yours is a debt I shall pay some day."

The men took up their sticks, and, headed by Luke carrying his gun, made for the wood. The band marched along in silence. When they had arrived at their destination they halted, and Luke, having loaded his gun with shot, laid it down beside him on the grass. Then there was a moment of silence, and then were heard the following words, spoken in the well known tones of old Squire Lavis—"You had better surrender. There's ten of us, and your only five. Come quietly, and you shan't be hurt"

"I am afraid we must run for it, lads," sang out Luke, "Let us bolt."

At that moment there was a scuffle between two men, and then the gun was seized and fired, and the man who had fired, it followed his companions so quickly, that it was impossible to distinguish him from the rest.

"This is very serious," said the Squire, bending over the bleeding body of the gamekeeper. "Who did it?"

"Here's the man's gun, sir, said a servant, picking up the still smoking fowling piece.

"Do you know whose it is?" asked the Squire.

"Yes, sir; I recognized it at once. It belongs to Luke Dalton."

"Luke Dalton!" echoed the Squire. "Why I thought he was such a steady man. Dear, dear, this is very sad. But now you had better take Burrow to the nearest cottage, and send at once for Dr. Harvey."

"Burrow doesn't want a surgeon," whispered one of the gamekeepers. "The poor fellow's dead!"

III.

Luke Dalton was arrested on a charge of murder. It was his gun that was found on the night of the poaching affray, and it was his voice that was heard in reply to the old Squire's summons. You may imagine the despair of his wife, poor creature; no words of mine can picture her misery.

A few days after Dalton had been committed by the magistrates, and sent to the town jail, he received a visitor in the person of Lawyer Angel. The Attorney began——

"This is bad business, Dalton, but I must make the best of it for you."

"I am innocent, sir," said Luke.

"Never mind whether you are innocent or not, my man. The question is whether I can save you from being hanged. What evidence have you to offer?"

Then Luke told his story.

"Who was with you on the night of the difficulty?" The lawyer avoided the word "murder" in deference to his client's feelings. "Can you tell me their names?"

Luke Dalton thought a moment, and then repeated the names of the companions one by one. Before doing this, however, he insisted that his list should be considered confidential.

"Everything you will tell me is confidential, of course, my good fellow," said the lawyer. "The names you have given me are, I am afraid of little value. I know all the men, and they have been at work every day since this unlucky affair. Was there no one else?"

"Ah! to be sure," replied Luke; "there was 'Sneaking Billy'—William Jones, you know sir."

"Come, that's better. Are you quite sure he was there?"

"Quite sure. How I remember it is this: he and I had a bit of a quarrel before he set out."

"He quarrelled with you, did he? Better and better. Come, we will find what Mr. Sneaking Billy has been doing since the mur—— I mean the little irregularity."

"It's very kind of you to take all this trouble about me, sir."

"Not a bit of it, my good man. I am well paid for it."

"Paid for it. Then my wife sent you; and yet, how did she get the money?"

"No; Mrs. Dalton called upon me, but there was no necessity. Your case as entrusted to me by some one else."

"Not my wife!" said Luke slowly. 'Some one else! Who was it, sir?"

"You musn't ask me. Were I to tell you I should lose a rich client, who has bound me over to secrecy.

"But I will know," cried Dalton, angrily. "I have a right to know, and I will know."

"Come, no violence."

"Was it young Mr. Lavis? tell me that. I tell you I will know."

"It can't do any harm," mused the lawyer, and then he replied—"Well, if you must know, it was young Mr. Lavis."

"I thought so?" murmured Luke, and, white as a ghost, he sunk down upon the bench, and buried his face in his hands.

Nothing particular occurred between this interview, and the day of the trial; but it was considered strange that the prisoner refused to see his wife. He sent no reply to her affectionate letters and she was beside herself with grief.

The day of the trial arrived, and the prisoner was placed in the dock. His weeping wife stretched out her arms towards him, but he would not see her—he would not listen to her.

The jury was sworn in, and the judge took his place. The clerk read the indictment, and then told the prisoner to plead. The counsel for the defense settled his gown, and the counsel for the prosecution settled his papers in front of him.

"Guilty or not guilty?" asked the clerk.

"I will not be saved with his money, said the prisoner. "I plead guilty!"

There was a "sensation" in court. Before it had subsided the judge had put on his black cap prior to passing sentence of death. His lordship had just commenced, when a little man hurried into court, and cried out "Stop!"

"This is very irregular," said the judge. "I must commit you for contempt of court if you persist."

Then you will commit murder by hanging an innocent man."

"This is most irregular," said the judge. "Remove that man at once!"

"I won't be arrested, and he shan't be hanged. William Smith has confessed that he fired the gun."

The counsel for the defense was on his legs in a moment, and then the matter was explained. "Sneaking Billy," in danger of death from a fever, had signed a deposition declaring himself guilty, and Luke innocent. After some discussion, Luke withdrew his plea, and was acquitted, much to the disgust of the judge, who considered the whole of the proceedings "highly irregular."

When Luke left the dock his wife rushed towards him, only to be turned back by her husband.

"What nonsense is this, Luke? Are you mad?" said an old man, approaching them.

"Take back your daughter, sir!" replied Dalton. "She has deceived me, as she has deceived you."

"Take her back after I have had all this expense in restoring you to her? Not a bit of it?"

"What do you mean? I blush to own it, but it was young Mr. Lavis who paid for my defense, at her wish—by her sacrifice."

"Rubbish! I paid it, sir; I told Lawyer Angel to keep the secret from you. Young 'Squire Lavis went to Australia two months ago."

My story is over. Father, daughter and son-in-law were reconciled, and I leave them in a happy family group.

"But now for a moral to this little story, and it is this: Always be open and unsuspicious; don't be jealous without good cause; and, above all, never believe a lawyer!"

A WASHERWOMAN'S RICHES TAKE FLIGHT SUDDENLY.

(Joliet (Ill.) Republican, March 21.)

On Friday last, one Mrs. Mary Kelly, a woman who has spent a great portion of her life bent over a washtub, stopped at the residence of Maurice McCarthy, living near the Solar Stove Works, in this city. Mrs. Kelly was pretty generally known, but it was not known or dreamed that she was any more than the poor washerwoman she pretended to be. Directly after her arrival at McCarthy's it appears she secretly deposited a little package in a manure pile on the premises, said to contain $5,000 in gold and $15,000 in currency. On Saturday, Mr. McCarthy, says report, was hauling manure from the pile in question, assisted by his son and Mr. Simonds. Mr. Simonds, in digging, came across an awkward package, which he threw to a boy, McCarthy, with the remark. "There is a bundle of money." The boy picked it up, examined it, and then tossed it to his father, who was sitting on the cart. The father examined the package, and discovering that it was money, put for the house to secrete it. In a short while Mrs. Kelley missed her money, and accused McCarthy of having it. He denied the charge in toto. Mrs. Kelly then took the advice of some friends, and applied to Justice Hendricks for a search warrant for McCarthy's premises, and at the same time entered complaint against McCarthy, charging him with having stolen the money. The papers were placed in the hands of Constable Wheeler, who Wednesday evening arrested McCarthy and put him in jail. Upon searching the premises he found in McCarthy's bed a small package of fractional currency, tied with a piece of muslin. He showed the package to Mrs. Kelly, when she recognized it as hers at once. On last Thursday Mrs. McCarthy and daughter were placed under arrest, but were subsequently released on their personal recognizances. On Friday the parties appeared before Squire Hendricks, when a hearing was postponed until to-day, Saturday, at 9 o'clock. In default of bail, McCarthy, wife, and daughter, were remanded to jail.

This is the most singular circumstance we were ever called upon to record. Mrs. Kelly has lived in this city for a number of years, and has worked from house to house by the day. She is an ignorant woman, not even able to sign her name. Her husband is living, but he has not lived with her for a number of years. How she came in possession of so much money is unknown, but the presumption is that she inherited it. She is very reticent about the whole affair. It appears that up to a few days ago the money had been in bank. She drew it last week to invest. In investing it in manure she has been far from successful.

LOVE.

Love is not made of kisses, or of sighs,
Of clinging hands, or of the sorceries
And subtle witchcrafts of alluring eyes.

Love is not made of broken whispers; no!
Nor of the blushing cheek, whose answering glow
Tells that the ear has heard the accents low.

Love is not made of tears, nor yet of smiles;
Of quivering lips, or of enticing wiles;
Love is not tempted; he himself beguiles.

This is Love's language, but this is not love.

If we know aught of Love, how shall we dare
To say that this is Love, when well aware
That these are common things, and Love is rare?

As separate streams may, blending, ever roll
In course united, so, of soul to soul,
Love is the union into one sweet whole.

As molten metals mingle; as a chord
Swells sweet in harmony; when love is lord,
Two hearts are one, as letters form a word.

One heart, one mind, one soul, and one desire,
A kindred fancy, and a sister fire
Of thought and passion; these can Love inspire.

This makes heaven of earth; for this is Love.
—Chamber's Journal.

SENATOR SUMNER'S WILL.

FULL TEXT OF THE DOCUMENT.

Mr. Francis V. Balch, the executor of Senator Sumner's will, entered it for probate in Boston on Friday last. It is written by the Senator's own hand, and is as follows:

1. I bequeath to Henry W. Longfellow, Francis V. Balch and Edward L. Pierce, as trustees, all my papers, manuscripts and letter-books, to do with them what they think best, with power to destroy them, to distribute them in some public library, or to make extracts from them for publication.

2. I bequeath to the trustees above mentioned $3,000, or so much as may be needed to complete the edition of my speeches and papers, should the same be unfinished at my death. It is hoped that no part of this sum will be needed.

3. I bequeath to the library of Harvard College my books and autographs, whether in Washington or Boston, with the understanding that duplicates of works already belonging to the college library may be sold or exchanged for its benefit.

4. I bequeath to the City of Boston, for the Art Museum, my pictures and engravings, except the picture known as the "Miracle of the Slave," with the injunction that the trustees shall do with them what they think best, disposing of all for the benefit of the Museum.

5. I bequeath to my friends of many years Henry W. Longfellow and Samuel G. Howe, my bronzes, to be divided between them; also to Henry W. Longfellow the Psyche and that bust of the young Augustus in marble to my friend Joshua B. Smith, the picture known as the "Miracle of the Slave," and to the City of Boston, for the Art Museum, the bust of myself, by Crawford, taken during my visit to Rome in 1839.

6. I bequeath to the daughters of Henry W. Longfellow $2,000 also to the daughter of Samuel G. Howes $2,000, and to the daughters of James T. Furniss of Philadelphia $2,000 which I ask them to accept in token of my gratitude for the friendship their parents have shown me.

7. I bequeath to Hannah Richmond Jacobs, only surviving sister of my mother, an annuity of $500, to be paid by my executor for the remainder of her life.

8 I direct my executor to make all provisions for perpetual care of my mother's lot at Mount Auburn.

9. I bequeath to the President and Fellows of Harvard College $1,000, in trust for an annual prize for the best dissertation by any student of the College or any of its schools, undergraduate or graduate, on universal peace and the methods by which war may be permanently suspended. I do this in the hope of drawing the attention of students to the practicability of organizing peace among nations, which I sincerely believe may be done. I cannot doubt that the same modes of decision which now prevail between individuals, between towns and between smaller communities, may be extended to nations.

10. All the residue of my estate, real and personal, I bequeath and devise to my executor in trust, to be sold at such time and in such way as he shall think best, the proceeds to be distributed in two equal moieties, as follows: One moiety to be paid my sister, Julia Hastings, wife of John Hastings of San Francisco, Cal., for her sole and exclusive use; or, should she die before me, then in equal portions to her three daughters or the survivor, each portion to be for the sole and exclusive use of such daughter. The other moiety to be paid to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, in trust, for the benefit of the College library, my desire being that the income should be applied to the purchasing of books relating to politics and fine arts. This bequest is made in filial regard for the College. In selecting especially the library, I am governed by the consideration that all my life I have been a user of books, and having few of my own. I have relied on the libraries of friends and on public libraries; so that what I now do is only a return for what I have freely received.

11. I appoint Francis V. Balch executor of this will, and desire that the trustees of my papers may be exempt from giving bonds.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand this second day of September, 1873, at Boston.

CHARLES SUMNER.

Signed and published by the administrator as his last will and testament before us, who, in his presence and in the presence of each other, have, at his request, set our names as witnesses.

H. J. EDWARDS, JOHN E. HECKTER, GEORGE A. BULLEN, F. V. BALCH.

A GOOD DEED BRINGS $1,000,000 TO A FLORIDA MAN.

We find the following in a Jacksonville, Fla., paper of recent date:—

More than twenty years ago Major Waldo A. Blossom, who is now in Jacksonville, was a resident of Washington. While there, chance cast in his way a young man, named Larimer, in whom he became deeply interested. Larimer had been led astray by the influence of wicked associations, and was utterly dissolute and dissipated—to all appearance a moral and physical wreck.

It is more than probable that Major Blossom discovered redeeming qualities in the young man, notwithstanding the depths to which dissipation had brought him for the "Good Samaritan rescued him from the gutter, gave him a a pleasant home, assisted him by counsel and the aid of fine social influences to make himself a new man. After his reformation was effected, the young man returned to his parents, who resided in Colorado, and for a number of years his generous benefactor heard nothing of him.

In December of last year Major Blossom's attention was called to an advertisement in a Boston paper, over the signature of "Larimer", inquiring the address of W. A. Blossom. He responded to the inquiry, and soon received a letter from the parents of his former protege, in Castello county, Colorado, informing him that their son in dying had willed his property to him, in gratitude for the kind deeds of years agone.

The letter, which feelingly alluded to this act, gave the sequel to the reformed man's life. He applied himself vigorously to business after his return to Colorado, became an honorable and useful member of society, and in a few years amassed a large fortune, all of which, valued at $1,000,000, will fall into the possession of Major Blossom next June.

No act of genuine charity is ever lost. Somewhere in the conservatory of good deeds the plant will put forth its blossoms and shed its perfume, perhaps in the balm and brilliancy of the eternal morning, perhaps in the subdued light and murky atmosphere of the mortal life.

SECRETS.

[Cornhill Magazine.]

Most people have tried their hand at the so-called secret writing which is effected by various vegetable juices, and brought to light by fire or water—here the use of sal ammoniac and juice of onions, of solution of galls, and of copperas, is well known. From the time of Ovid, who advises a young lady in his Art of Love—as if, forsooth, young ladies required instruction, at least on that subject—to deceive all prying eyes by a letter written with raw milk. Till the present day receipts have been prescribed of various values to this end. One of the most curious is that which recommends an ink to be used made under certain conditions with the ichor of glow-worms. The writing, says the author, may be well read in light of moon or star. This is a sure recipe. It was by the use of such strange terms as memilua cala rapho ca, lapolce, and others, which Trithemius used when treating on this branch of his subject, that he introduced his book to the flames, and yet the said uncouth terms were but distortions of the latin expressions for alum, milk, camphor, and onions. A certain surgeon, wishing to disclose a matter of great importance to a brother of his craft, sent him a live bulldog to be dissected, to whom he had previously administered a bolus containing the letter he wished kept secret. So his friend was guided by that dumb dead dissected beast, as the wise men were guided by a star. Another applied a MS. to a sore leg instead of, or under, the bandage. The sewing of a letter in a shoe is recommended by Ovid, and rolling thin leaves of metal containing the secret into earrings by another ancient author, a third directs the communication to be written on a blown bladder, the bladder to be afterwards placed in a flask and filled with wine. Letters may be also written on the inside of the sheath of a sword, on an arrow, on a bullet, in an egg, or rolled up in a hollow stick; which last proceeding calls to mind the story of that unfaithful depository, who hid the trust-money in this manner, and when called before the Judge for breach of trust by the depositor, asking the plaintiff to hold his stick while he kissed the Bible with fervent devotion, swore he had returned the money, and it was at that very time in the plaintiff's possession. Another method, explained at large by a learned Dutchman, which consisted in first writing the letter in lilliputian character and enclosing it in a hazelnut, can not, for other reasons than want of space, be more than alluded to here. Among a hundred other devices suggested by affection or by fear, letters were hidden in women's hair, which would now, we suppose, be represented by their chignons. But we cannot refrain from adding one more method which has been proposed for secret transmission of sound. Let a man, says the ingenious author, breathe his words slowly in a long hollow cane hermetically sealed at the farthest end, then let him suddenly and closely seal the end into which he breathed. The voice will continue in the tube until it has some vent. When the seal is removed at the end which was first sealed, the words will come out distinctly and in order, but if the seal at the other end be removed their inverted series will create confusion. This happy conception, which seems to have been proposed in all good faith by its author, reminds us of that famous one of bottled sentences, and may be compared with Joseph's grunt, to which he gave vent in the execution of his trade, and which is preserved, it is said, in crystal among other equally valuable and sacred relics in a celebrated church in Madrid.

A YALE student, who is evidently in the "journalistic" department, writes a twelve-verse poem which is entitled, "We kissed each other by the sea." "Well, what of it?" asks a Western journalist; "the seaside is no better for such practices than any other locality. In fact, we have put in some very sweet work of that kind on the towpath of a canal in our time, but did not say anything about it in print."

MORAL SONG OF MONEY.

Money is not happiness:
Wealth may coexist with gout;
Buys the physic, nevertheless,
Which you can't be cured without.

Money is not mutton; no,
Money is not beer or wine;
But to lack it is to owe
Grievious bills, or not to dine.

Money occupies the purse:
Happiness is in the mind,
Else its state is the reverse,—
Woe with indigence combined.

Happiness you purchase through
Money that you wisely spend:
Money is the means unto
Happiness, and that's the end,

Who can keep a conscience clear,
Who can have a mind at rest,
That of ruin lives with fear
Ever gnawing at his breast?

Others' happiness your own
Would you render if you could?
'Tis by money's aid alone
You can do your species good.

Happiness, he may, below,
Find, with money who abounds:
None else can until they go
To the Happy Hunting Grounds.

Money when a man descries,
Ten to one his bond is due,
And that presently he tries
Out of cash to swindle you.

—Punch.

FARM NOTES.

HOW TO PROTECT FRUIT FROM BIRDS.

A correspondent of the London Field, says that his method has proven entirely efficacious. "And what, you will think, is my talisman? Simply a ball of gray or white brown linen thread. I take a ball of this in my hand, fastened the end of it to one of the twigs of the gooseberry or currant bush, and then cross the thread backwards, from twig to twig in perhaps a dozen different directions, fasten off, and the thing is done; and it will last two years—the thread on the trees I mean. It is not necessary the thread should be white or course; it ought rather to be fine and dark—a thing to be felt not seen. I have watched the birds after performing the operation; they come boldly to settle on the trees, and they strike against these, to them, invisible snares, for such no doubt they seem to be; they fly off in a terrible hurry, and settle on the walls and trees around about, longing and getting hungry, till as they disappear, and you will see them no more.

As regards peas and other seeds which I always sow in drills, I simply stretch a thread, sometimes two, along each drill at about two inches from the ground, supporting it at that heighth by little forked sticks. If you put it much higher than this the birds do not seem to care for it—it does not touch them; that is the grand secret, something they do not well see, nor know what it means. I have seen people put a thick white string with feathers tied to, and perhaps two feet from the ground. The birds soon understand these, and care little for them: in short, I know to my cost it sometimes acts as a lure, as a notice to the birds that there is something to be had worth looking after. I will answer for it, any one adopting the plan I recommend will never have cause to complain of the birds, however numerous they may be.

CHANGE OF SEED.

The American Agriculturist answers a correspondent by saying: With all other grains than corn a change of seed now and then is considered advisable. Potatoes are especially improved by a change procured from a different locality and soil. But corn has not generally been found to deteriorate by long planting; on the other hand there are many farmers who are now planting feed produced from the corn their fathers planted a generation ago. Running out of the corn is more likely to be the result of impoverished soil, and the best method of improvement would probably be a crop of clover upon the land, to be plowed under, or some other substantial fertilizer."

STARTING TOMATO PLANTS.

As some persons may be in the same plight the coming Spring that I was last, as regards knowing how they are to grow a few early tomato plants, and have them stocky and first-class plants in every respect, I will give the details of how I managed to grow a few hundred to my entire satisfaction. I took a small box, 12x20 inches, 6 inches deep and filled it with good garden soil, and put it on the kitchen stove-drum, and let it stay there till the dirt was thoroughly warmed through; then took a stick and made marks an inch apart, 4½ inches deep in the dirt, cross-ways of the box; then scattered tomato seeds quite thick along the rows and covered them about 1-4 of an inch deep; then took a newspaper and wet it and covered the box to prevent the dirt from getting dry on top. The box was set on a bench near the stove after the seeds were sown and the following day set on the stove-drum again for the purpose of keeping up the heat in the soil, being careful not to let it get too hot. In forty-eight hours from the time the seeds were sown, they had sprouted, and many had broken the ground; a few were near one-half inch high.—[Cor. Rural New-Yorker,

TURNIP FLAVOR IN BUTTER.

The Irish method of arresting or destroying the flavor in milk of turnip fed cows, is said to be very efficient, and certainly worth trying. Before setting the fresh milk, sour milk is mingled with it, hastening the process of souring and preventing the flavor which is said to be caused by the milk souring slowly. In many Irish dairies, the whole milk is churned, as the butter thus made is considered superior in color and flavor to that made from churning cream. A mixture composed of three and one-half pounds of bean meal, crushed oats and bran, mixed with water, is given daily, in many of the best dairies, to each cow; this increases the yield of milk and butter.

MOSS ON FRUIT TREES.

A correspondent of the London Garden recommends a thin wash of caustic lime (slacked lime) as better than carbolic soap or lye for the removal of moss on trees. This thin wash does not make such a glaring white as the ordinary lime wash, and has been heretofore recommended by some of our agricultural cotemporaries.

We would advise still, as we have heretofore advised the wash of caustic lye. A good plan, when commercial potash is used, is to make the solution of such strength that the fingers can be born in it for, say half a minute without experiencing a tingling sensation. If soft soap be used, which we consider preferable, dilute it with water just so that it will be ropy and in a condition to be applied with a white-wash brush. The moss will disappear, and the trees assume a glossy and healthy appearance, but, before applying the wash it is better that the rough bark from the trunks be scraped off.

ROLLING THE GROUND.

A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph writes: "On dry or wet ground the effect of the roller is found to be salutary. Plowed and prepared for sowing, dry land is much helped by the roller. The blades of grass spring up sooner and retain a firmer hold in the earth. In a season of drought, rolling has saved the crop, when without it the seed would have never sprung from the ground. In wet and heavy ground it is believed the roller, smoothing and hardening the surface, will leave the soil immediately beneath the surface in a better condition to generate the seed. On grass ground that has been heaved by the frost, the roller has an excellent effect in fixing the roots. Rolling the ground is also good when the land has been laid down unevenly the previous year. If the land is too dry, wait till just after a soaking rain, and it will work capitally. It is a good idea to roll plowed sowed ground before harrowing, as it presses down the furrows that would be turned back and makes the surface less uneven, and the harrow pulverizes it much. We find that on an average not one farmer in four has a roller,"

One needs several kinds of rollers—some quite light and others heavy for crushing hard lumps. Land may be too open or too compact. If the latter, and in grass, a sharp harrow should go before the roller.

VARIETIES.

STRAWBERRY festivals have come to pass in New Orleans, and Florida is in full bloom.

GAUNTLET tops of black velvet on ladies' light gloves for evening wear have appeared.

THE girls of Afton, Iowa, resolved to have nothing to do with the young men who drink, smoke, chew, swear, or drive fast horses. But when the fellows began making up to the girls of the neighboring town, they weakened.

THE latest story concerning the claimant is, that during his trial he amused himself by drawing caricatures of the judges, jurymen and officers of the court. These drawings are now being sold in London as precious relics.

THE new boot in Paris is the Pompeian. It is of black velvet, and very high, the legging in front all Venetian cut work, embroidered with silver cord and a pink or Pompeian red silk stocking is thus seen through the open clover or diamond shaped design.

A YOUNG man, who left Brooklyn three years ago to "go West and grow up," has just been heard from. He writes home to his friends, from Idaho, saying that the country is the most beautiful the sun ever shone on, and the inhabitants the most sociable he ever met. Also, that he expects to be hanged in about fourteen days for stealing a mule.—[Argus.

THE latest thing in dolls is a young lady of tinted wax, who, when wound up and given a high chair at the table, reaches out her arms, seizes a bit of bread, and slowly puts it in her mouth. When she has done this a certain number of times it is necessary to open her back, remove the food, and wind her up again. Would that human beings could be relieved of indigestion in this way.

SENATOR SUMNER never kept a carriage during his long residence in Washington, but generally walked on fine days and patronized the horse cars in unfavorable weather. He sometimes expressed the wish to be the possessor of horses and a carriage, but would add: "I cannot afford it. I either must give up buying books and keep a carriage, or forego the carriage and keep myself posted in literature."

A NEW YORK "society" journal is very desponding. It says: It is very dull in society just now; little of interest transpiring. Young ladies sit in the drawing-room at night and rearrange their dress every time the door-bell rings, anticipating young gentlemen visitors. During the day they read novels or look over last year's "duds" to see what can be "fixed over" for Easter. The effects of the panic are still felt in society.

A CURIOUS wedding ceremony recently took place in Calhoun county, Illinois. The parties were somewhat advanced in years, and had had some matrimonial experience, and the groom was especially anxious to avoid "a serenade by the boys." He consulted the clergyman, and several places were suggested for the services, but did not suit. At last the groom decided upon an obscure and out-of-the-way place in the woods, to which the parties and minister repaired, and the knot was tied.

THE French government, acting on the recommendation of the committee of fortifications, has determined to keep for the next five years 5,000 pairs of carrier pigeons for breeding purposes for service in war times. Each fortress will have a military pigeon-house, and each pigeon-house will contain 1,000 birds. Two general stations will be established, at each of which 60,000 pigeons will be kept. The German fortresses at Metz and Strasbourg have been for a year past connected with other German forts by a system of carrier pigeons,

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, March 28, 1874.

THE Assessment Ring has two organs in line. Blow the horn for the rest.

BOTH the Gazette and Commercial are in favor of fictitious and unreal values so that the power of the Ring to tax and increase the municipal debt may be enlarged.

PROPERTY owners must combine against the Ring for protection, and by appealing to the courts defeat the outrageous assessments now being made. This is the only sure remedy. Complaints will do no good.

THE cost to the State of the Wisconsin Reform Legislature, just adjourned, was but little over one-half the cost of the preceding Radical Legislature. Ain't the experiment worth trying in Pennsylvania?

"THE people in the city will stand almost anything, but in the country they won't," was the remark made to us by a farmer yesterday, while speaking of the outrageous assessments now being made upon real estate.

THE Assessment Ring are trying to demonstrate that 12 per cent. of $2,000 is more than 2½ per cent. of $18,000. Twelve per cent. of $200=$24. Two and one-half per cent. of $18,000=$45. Do you admire their style of mathematics?

WHY don't one of the Ring organs undertake to explain the justice of fixing the value of real estate at more than its sworn cash value—that is, placing it at what it would sell for one-third cash, and the remainder in three annual payments?

SENATOR CHANDLER was named as one of the Committee to receive the praying women. It will be necessary for the ladies to organize relief detachments for the purpose of prayer, to wait on Chandler. It will take a heavy battery to "fetch him."

NOT even the organs deny that the object of the Assessment Ring in this city is so increase the valuations, that the debt of the city may be largely increased in defiance of the wise provision of the Constitution limiting corporation indebtedness to 7 per cent of the total valuation of property.

ANOTHER evidence of the sad teachings of the Grant administration has just been brought to light in New York. A modernized book-keeper, respectably connected, named Bailey, has distinguished himself by appropriating $160,000 belonging to his employers and obliged them to suspend business.

THE officials about the Court House and Municipal Hall may imagine they can insult taxpayers with impunity, but we venture the opinion there is a storm brewing about their ears they little dream of. There is nothing goes so deep or stays so long as unequal taxation. The farmers have taken the thing in hand and will make the first demonstration. Look for the grangers.

THE people of this city who are now being imposed upon by the outrageous assessments of the Ring, for the purpose of laying the groundwork of a large extension of the municipal debt, are beginning to reap their reward for electing it to power. If only those who voted in favor of it were to suffer it would be all right and proper, but the outrages are generally the heaviest upon those who opposed the Ring.

MR. WILLIAM WELSH, of Philadelphia, exposes the conduct of President Grant in Indian affairs in shielding favorites by refusing to investigate, after frauds and the most extensive swindling were made manifest. We publish Mr. Welsh's letter in another column, but it is the old story and will not awaken the slightest suspicion on the part of the truly loyal, that Grant would do anything wrong. Is he not the best President, the best government the world ever saw, ever had?

AFTER all the rumpus about the U. S. District Attorneyship, a new shuffle has been made, and the modest and exemplary David Reed, Esq., wins the prize. He was not a candidate, and does not belong to the ring. He is a pronounced Republican, but not a politician, and we believe his selection will be endorsed by the community. Senator Scott, would have named him in the first place, we understand, if he had not been badgered by the candidates of the ring, and he may congratulate himself he has got out of the scrape as well as he did.

AND now the Commercial 'arrows up our feelings by refusing to answer a question we asked it concerning the relative merits of the proceedings of the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts touching Senator Sumner, unless we atone for the injustice we have done it with regard to some of its friends in Colfax Parish, who were acquitted of murder the other day. We were under the impression that the Commercial would not answer our question. It is not the "famousest" hand in the world in solving conundrums. It has a habit of giving them up.

THE ELEMENTS MOVING.

By reference to a notice published elsewhere, it will be seen that the exposure of the unjust assessments which we have made in THE POST, as well as the outrageous assessments themselves, are beginning to awake the property-holders as to the situation. A mass meeting is to be called at an early day to take definite and effective action against the remarkable imposition which is now being attempted.

It is indeed true, as "A Sufferer" from unjust assessments asserts, that unless this wrong is fought now, it will be too late to remedy the evil three years hence. If the autocratical powers assumed by members of the Board of Commissioners are to go unchallenged, the owners of real estate are at the mercy of an irresponsible band of men who will exercise their powers for their own selfish ends.

When instances are plenty in which a Commissioner by his own fiat adds 50 per cent to an assessment which is already in excess of the market value of the real estate, it is indeed time that property holders banded together for purposes of protection against the Ring. Party politics can no longer intervene and self-preservation must compel a unity of action.

We could give the particulars of numerous cases of this kind, and among others where real estate was assessed far above its cash value—in excess of its cost price immediately before the panic, and that too after more than half its value had been alienated by selling its most valuable privileges, and to this assessment, a Commissioner who perhaps never saw the property and knew nothing as to value, deliberately took his pen and with a single stroke added 50 per cent to the assessment, making it at least twice as much as could be realized for it in the midst of a great financial depression.

But our readers have personal experience in hundreds of just such cases, and it behooves them to set about securing means of relief before it is too late. The whole system of assessments is an outrage. Every laborer and artisan is assessed at more than he can possibly earn, giving him constant employment, and a system of taxation commensurate with this system of assessments would have the effect of driving labor out of the city, and producing business ruin. Any man with ordinary perceptions can see and realize this.

ANOTHER ORGAN TO THE FRONT.

The Gazette of yesterday comes to the front with an apology for the action of the authorities in placing such extraordinary assessments upon the real estate of the city and county. But as is the case with the Commercial, it either fails to understand what it is talking about, or purposely conceals the facts in the case. The fact that the Gazette's real estate, fronting on two principal streets, is assessed from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars less than similar property situated in the middle of the block, may possibly incline it to look with favor upon the present system of assessments.

The Gazette wishes to convey the idea that the cash value of the property is being fixed in the assessment. But if it chose to inform itself, it would find that from 12 to 20 per cent. is being added to the sworn cash value. We have already pointed out the fact that the Board of Revision sitting at the Court House, instead of fixing the cash value, includes the value of property at what it would sell for on time. This principle is adhered to by the astonishingly just and conscientious Board of Commissioners, and at least one complainant against unjust assessments was informed on Wednesday that it didn't make "a d——d bit of difference" as to the matter of assessments the Board was going to arrange matters according to its own views.

We have a case which came up along with many other similar ones on Wednesday, that we desire to submit to the Ring organs for an opinion. The real estate of Mr. Wm. Duckham of the Fifteenth ward was assessed by the city Assessor for city purposes at $34,800, while for county purposes it was placed $36,400. When he complained of this palpable injustice of two different valuations, he was informed that the discrepancy didn't make "a d——d bit of difference," and finally the assessment for county purposes was reduced to $35,400, still being $600 in excess of the city valuation and some four or five thousand dollars in excess of its highest cash value, as Mr. Duckham was compelled to state under oath, not what he would take in cash for his property, but what he would be willing to sell it for $11,500 cash and the remainder in three annual payments, before he could even get the $1,000 reduction.

According to this "conscientious" arrangement of the Board, Mr. Duckham is compelled to pay taxes in 1874 upon what his real estate will earn or be worth in 1878—probably, but more likely upon $10,000 more than it will then sell for on time. It would only be reasonable when the assessments are made triennially, that in fixing them, especially in a time of universal depression and shrinkage of valuations, to make all reasonable allowances for decline in prices, so as to arrive at the present cash value upon some reasonable hypothesis. But instead of this the very highest cash value is first ascertained, and to this is added the interest of two-thirds of the value so fixed, for three years.

Suppose that real estate valued at $30,000 cash to-day declined in value, as it is likely to do, so that by the beginning of the year 1878, it will not sell for more than $20,000. To the $30,000 is added $5,000 for the time payments, and this added to the $10,000 decline in prices, compels the owner to pay taxes upon $15,000 he never owned, or in other words subjects him to nearly double taxation. Now is there any justice or reason in any such an arrangement?

We respectfully submit this matter to the consideration of the Ring organs and ask them, in view of the very strong probability of a State tax being imposed upon real estate, whether it is the part of either wisdom or justice that the people of Allegheny county shall pay taxes upon some $150,000,000 of unreal and fictitious valuations for the benefit of other parts of the State? But the people need not look to the Ring organs for a defense. These immense values are simply being created for the purpose of evading the provisions of the new Constitution and enlarging the city debt for the benefit of the Ring.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The press throughout the country contains extended notices of the celebration which developed an unusual strength this year mainly by temperance organizations. The Philadelphia Press remarks:

Whatever may be thought or said of the celebration witnessed in our streets yesterday, either as to its object or the faith of its participants, there was in it the striking suggestion that the Christian religion has a deeper hold on the minds and hearts of men than any question of State or National policy. Fifteen centuries have elapsed since a devout missionary, semi-mythical in his antiquity, lifted up the banner of the Cross in Ireland, and to-day that pioneer representative of the faith "once delivered to the saints" awakens an enthusiasm and a following such as has never been accorded to any of the world's great captains, conquerors, or founders of States. These annual pageants also possess in them much that is a positive honor to the character and patriotism of the Irish as a nation. While they flock to America by thousands—the only country under heaven, we may remark, in which fidelity to their nationality and religion can be freely and peacefully expressed—they continue to preserve, in all the freshness and verdure of their native island devotion to the land of their fathers. The example which they set the American people in this regard ought at this hour to have a special significance. The observance of the one-hundredth anniversary of our nation is to have a continuous life and a green old age, must be signalized by an enthusiasm that will electrify all future generations. Without this, American anniversaries and patriotic holidays would perish from our midst, and with them, in large measure, the zeal and national life which their observance is, of all things, best calculated to inspire.

GOOD DEEDS ARE NEVER LOST.

We are reminded that good deeds and kind acts are never lost, by a little incident which recently occurred in South Carolina. On the 2nd of March, a number of ex-Confederate soldiers at Lancaster, South Carolina, disinterred the remains of two Union soldiers who had been killed during the latter part of the war and buried by the roadside. For several nights the remains were guarded by the ex-Confederate soldiers while lying at the Court House, awaiting transportation to the National Cemetery at Florence for burial. They were sent to Col. Black, commanding the post at Columbia, and were transported free by direction of the President of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta R. R. who himself was a Confederate officer.

Judge Mackey, of the Sixth Judicial Circuit of South Carolina, explains this matter in a letter to Col. Black. The ex-Confederate soldiers were prompted to do this act of gallant courtesy because of the decoration of the graves of the Confederate soldiers of Madison, Wisconsin in May, 1873, and the successful recommendation of ex Governor Noyes to the Ohio Legislature, asking for a liberal appropriation for the purpose of placing an iron fence around and otherwise beautifying and caring for the burial place of the Confederate dead at old Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio. Judge Mackey in closing his letter to Col. Black makes the following pointed remarks:

All who engaged in it were ex-Confederates, many of whom bear upon their persons ineffaceable scars of battle, who added by their conduct in the field new lustre to the martial renown of that historic district which gave birth to Andrew Jackson. I can best indicate the depth of their sincerity by stating the fact that they traveled several miles to exhume and honor these remains of Union soldiers, through a country marked by monumental chimneys that are still black with the fires of internecine war. This act will meet with disfavor only from the select band of Southern patriots who, amid the general clash of arms, devoted their great mental energies to the ascertainment of the laws of safe distances as applied to projectiles, and stood firmly by their homes until their homes were invaded.

How perfectly these remarks apply to the same class of patriots in the North. The only ones here who try to keep open the wounds of the late war are the men who were willing to sacrifice all their neighbors upon the altar of their country, while they themselves got rich on official spoils and plunder. You cannot convince these men even to this day that the war is over.

THERE is something wrong about this. The Commercial insists that Elliott, the colored Hercules, of South Carolina, must not absent himself from Congress. It also asserts that he has drawn his pay some months in advance and has gone to South Corolina to preach "Reform" and be elected Governor. Hitherto we have not had very much faith in Elliott's statesmanship, but this stroke of policy convinces us that he is thoroughly posted. But no doubt the people will profit just as much if Elliott does draw his pay in advance and stay in South Carolina. If a good many more Radical Congressmen would follow his example, there would be a great falling off in the stealings at Washington.

THOSE ASSESSMENTS.

The Gazette and Commercial, while they take issue with THE POST and endorse the attempt to saddle an overwhelming burden of taxation upon the people of the city and county, take very good care to dodge the issue and refuse to answer the very plain questions we have submitted. They both attempt to show that excessive assessments are the exception, while under assessments are the rule. It is quite evident that the editors do not read the reports of their city editors, or deliberately ignore the facts they give. In their issues of Saturday, in which they carp at THE POST'S exposures, they give something like one hundred cases of excessive valuation, which came from two wards before a *single* Board of Revisors; it being proven in some of the cases that the assessments were 45 per cent. in excess of the market value of the property.

The position assumed by the Commercial with relation to a piece of property in Mifflin township does not answer a single one of our questions. We have given definite cases in which the Commissioners refused absolutely to fix the assessment at the cash value, but added thereto what it would sell for on time. We might have given hundreds of instances of the same kind, and every property holder who has gone before the Board for a revision of their assessments will bear us out, when we say that in no instance has the Board fixed the assessment at what the owner offers under oath to take for it in cash, but add thereto the amount he is willing to take in annual payments, thus compelling him to pay tax in 1874 the earnings of his real estate in 1877, or in other words, he is compelled to pay tax upon the interest of his capital three years before it is earned.

The Gazette calls it "sensational" because we have exposed and denounced this pernicious system. Why sensational? Have not the people a right to be heard in their own defense, or are they to be turned over to a Ring, bound hand and foot to be taxed into bankruptcy? Neither do the Ring organs deny that this whole system of excessive and unreal valuations are the preliminary steps to some immense Ring job. Of course the real estate in the rural districts is to be run up to an immense figure to hide the intention of the Ring in the city.

The basis of assessments both in the city and the county as it is now fixed is an average of 25 per cent, above what the real estate could be sold in a fair market—a fact that no real estate dealer will contradict. The Assessors' lists and the lists of the Board of Revisors, while they may show instances of fair valuation, in a large majority of the cases shows excessive valuations. For instance, why should Mr. J. D. Thompson, who offered in his affidavit to the city Board to give any man who would remove it the shell of a two story house, be taxed for the next three years on $2,000 as the value of that same valueless building. It may be said perhaps that within the next three years he will erect valuable buildings, but this is no answer. As soon as such buildings are erected their full value is at once added to his assessment. A man had as well be taxed $3,000 or $5,000 for buildings on a vacant lot, because he is likely to build, or might build to advantage. In this particular the Assessor and the Board seem to go upon the hypothesis that if certain improvements were made the property would be worth a certain amount and in default of these improvements the assessment is to be made anyhow.

Why a building, assessed separate and distinct from the lot, which was erected say between 1862, and 1872, when labor and materials were higher than they are now, at a total cost of $6,000 should now be assessed at $12,000, when they have undergone no improvements but sustained the wear and tear of ten or twelve years service, we are at a loss to understand. Yet there are plenty of instances of this kind. If the real estate and the buildings were assessed *together* and the price advanced there might be some reason in it; but when there is a severence made, the value of a *building* remains at its cost price plus improvements and minus wear and tear. Why should a man who twelve years ago paid $6,000 for the erection of a building upon which he has not expended a dollar of improvement or repair be taxed on $12,000 when by tearing down his old building and expending $100,000 in the erection of a new one he can have one better suited to his purpose? We would like to have a reasonable solution of this problem.

We speak within bounds, and will be sustained by the contractors and builders of this city, when we say that we can find whole blocks, if not entire streets in which the old buildings can be torn away and better modern buildings erected in the stead for 25 per cent. less than the value fixed upon these buildings by the Assessor and sustained by the Board of Revision.

We have already referred to the equal injustice of assessing occupations, placing them above what men can absolute earn, even if they escape sickness, get constant employment and good wages. If this is persisted in, it can have but one effect—it will drive our artisans into other communities where the burdens of taxation are less oppressive. We challenge successful contradiction when we say that there is not another city in the Union, with the possible exception of Philadelphia, in which such a system of burdensome taxation is imposed upon the laboring classes as is proposed in Pittsburgh.

BEFORE the Leader joins in the defense of the Assessment Ring, it had best improve its arithmetic. In its Sunday issue it stated that assessments had been increased from one hundred to one thousand per cent., and yet there would be no increase in taxation, because under the old assessment the tax rate was 12 mills on the dollar and under the new it will be but 1½ mills. Suppose we see how this will work. Take property that was valued at $100 at 12 mills on the dollar, and the tax would amount to $1 20. Increase this one thousand per cent. and we have $1,100 at 1½ mills, which would amount to $1 65. But where does the Leader get its authority for saying that the tax levy will only be 15 cents on the hundred dollars? We venture the assertion that it will be nearer 3 mills than 1½. The fictitious values that are being placed on property are being done for the sole purpose of enlarging the power of the Ring to impose taxation.

IS THIS ARBITRARY?

The majority of the Board of Equalization and Revision, and the City Assessor are remarkable for their conscientious scruples. We are informed that the City Assessor acts under a very solemn oath when fixing the value of property, and that his oath must be respected. Well, we will grant that all due respect should be paid to his oath, but at the same time we think that the oaths of other men, who are in a position to know more about what they are testifying to than the Assessor himself, are also entitled to respect.

We will take in this connection the case of Mr. Samuel McClurkan, one of our oldest and most respected business men, the owner of real estate on Wood street. The assessment upon the lot was fixed at $33,600, and on the building at $10,000, a total of $43,600. Mr. McClurkan, whose honesty no man disputes, and whose word is as good as written bond, went before the Board of Revisors and made oath as to his willingness to sell the same property for $30,000 or $13,000 less than the assessment. A reduction of $4,400 was made, still leaving it $8,800 above the sworn cash value of the owner.

Now we ask whether the oath of the owner of real estate is not about as sacred and binding as that of the Assessor, especially when the truth or falsity of the owner's oath is so easily tested by some one offering to take the property at his figures. If this property is really worth $8,800 more than the owner's valuation, we have reason to know that there are plenty of members of the Ring "on the make" who would snap it up instantly.

IN answer to certain legal questions submitted to him, Mr. George P. Hamilton gives it as his opinion that the Water Commission was an illegal body, and consequently all of its contracts and acts are void. This leaves us in a pleasant situation, and will no doubt prompt the inquiry whether it would not be a good idea to have a better city government than the Ring gives us—one that is legal and which will not waste the people's money. Singularly enough City Attorney Bigelow agrees with Mr. Hamilton.

THE Democratic Executive Committee of the city of Pittsburgh, on Saturday, unanimously adopted a resolution extending an invitation to the Democratic State Committee to designate this city as the place for holding the coming State Convention for nominating Supreme Judge and other candidates for State offices. No doubt similar invitations will be received from other cities, but none can offer better accommodations, and we join in the hope that Pittsburgh will be selected.

THE Nation of last week says: "It is said in Washington, and we believe it, that one of Butler's bribes to the Pennsylvania senators in the Simmons case was a promise that he would carry the Centennial appropriation in the House if they would help him in his rascalities in the Senate."

THE Gazette thinks that $20,000 per mile is a moderate estimate for building 100 miles of the Trans-Allegheny Canal and will cost twenty millions. There is no doubt about the latter sum but how about the $20,000 per mile.

THE many personal friends of Gen Schenck, United States Minister of St. James's, will learn with gratification that during his present visit to this country Gen. Schenck is to be married to a wealthy and fashionable widow of this city.—N. Y. Sun.

Is the "wid"—oh any relation to Emma Mine?

IN the new pension bills which recently passed the House of Representatives some material changes have been made in the provisions of the existing law. One of these bills provides, for the increase of allowance for total disability from $31 to $50. The second bill provides for the classification of pensions in such a manner that those receiving allowance under a special act will be granted the same amount as those paid under the general law. A third bill provides that the pensions of those soldiers of the war of 1812 who took the part of the South in the rebellion, and which, by former acts of Congress, are forfeited, shall be henceforth restored to the original recipients—a grateful softening of one of the asperities of the war. Another bill makes the pensions for the loss of an arm and leg equal. The passage of these bills will entail a considerable increase in the amounts now paid at the various agencies throughout the country.

THE Philadelphia Ledger explains why Col. Thomas A. Scott's name does not appear on the ticket nominated for the directory of the Pennsylvania railroad:

But ten directors are elected by the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Three additional are elected by the city and two by the directors—fifteen in all. The two elected by the directors last year were Col. T. A. Scott and George B. Roberts, both of whom acted as vice-presidents, and will probably be re-elected by the new Board.

FRAUDS UPON INDIANS.

HON. WILLIAM WELSH EXPOSES THE DUPLICITY OF GRANT AND DELANO IN RELATION TO THE MANAGEMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Hon. William Welsh of Philadelphia, in a letter to Secretary Delano, has effectually exposed the mendacious character of the report made by the commission appointed to whitewash Indian Commissioner Smith. The letter concludes with the following significant allusions to the course of the Secretary of the Interior and President Grant in shielding officials who have been guilty of defrauding the Indians:

Your Commissioners, turning aside from the subject under investigation, are pleased to give the following good advice: "This man is ever profuse in professions of confidence in the President of the United States. Then, why, if his object be in good faith, to bring about a reformation in the service, and to secure the dismissal of dishonest officials, does he not go to the President, and lay before him the documents which are claimed to be sufficient to secure the conviction of these officials? or why does he not go to the Secretary at the head of the proper department, to whom he has been equally profuse in professions, and request that he shall examine the documents upon which he bases these accusations? He certainly must know, if his testimony is of the conclusive character claimed, the dismissal of the officials accused would be instantly ordered." This is sound reasoning and perhaps the only thoroughly sound reasoning in the report. It seems to call for a reply, and it will afford me pleasure to show how fully I have heretofore acted in accord with the views thus expressed.

In the autumn of 1870, on my second semi-official visit of that year to Indian Agencies on the Missouri River, then under my supervision, I discovered that General Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was lending himself to stupendous frauds. Immediately on my return I went to Washington, and, as you know, had a private, earnest talk with President Grant. He seemed

UNWILLING TO INVESTIGATE,

or to have any investigation of Commissioner Parker's doings. Owing to implicit confidence in his friends, he is too often blind to their wrong doings. I then laid the whole matter before you, and, perhaps out of respect to the Chief Magistrate, you evinced no willingness to make the investigation. I finished my semi-official report in your office, and read it to you. As the frauds affected the Indians then under my care, I could not rest without trying to remedy the wrong. I asked you to loan me the report for publication in the Daily Chronicle. You gave it to me for that purpose, saying, however, that you would have no responsibility in its publication. It resulted in a Congressional investigation, by which huge frauds in contracts for freight and cattle and flour were revealed, and remedies attempted by legislation. Out of regard to the President, the report of the investigating committee was very mild, although it set forth all the important facts. The following paragraph is part of the conclusion reached: "To the mind of the committee the testimony shows irregularities, neglect, and incompetency, and, in some instances, a departure from the express provisions of law for the regulation of Indian expenditures, and in the management of affairs in the Indian Department." Yet this neglectful, incompetent and lawless Commissioner of Indian Affairs was allowed to remain in office many months, and until it pleased him to resign.

Your investigating Commissioners will thus see that my action at that time corresponded with their views. When stupendous frauds occurred in the appropriations to the Teton Sioux, and at Grand River agency, on the Upper Missouri, I conferred with you and with the Assistant Secretary, Gen. Cowen, about it, but I never heard of any effort made to investigate these frauds, or to punish the offenders. Recently, when frauds in beef and flour were perpetrated at the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies, over which I and my colleagues have official oversight, and when the Chippewas, who claim me as their friend, and with whose missionaries I have an official connection, complained of being wronged by fraudulent sales of their pine timber, I could not rest on an unavailing remonstrance. You know that I sought a private interview with the President, and that for months I had been pleading in vain to obtain a remedy. In spite of all this, I still have hope that you will remedy the wrong done to the Chippewas, now that the testimony taken by the Committee of the Minnesota Legislature has brought to light the truth that your commission failed to reveal.

Yours respectfully,
WM. WELSH.

THE SANBORN CASE.

The following from the New York Tribune presents the law and the facts in the moiety cases, so plainly that we give it without abbreviation.

When the House of Representatives last February called upon the Secretary of the Treasury for the documents bearing upon the contracts made under this law, Mr. Richardson strangely kept back some important papers of which we have just obtained knowledge. It appears that a few days after the passage of the bill a person who had discovered that a certain land grant railroad was indebted to the Government in the sum of about $3,000,000, filed the required affidavits, and applied for a contract to collect the money. But this person did not understand the game. His application was not granted, nor has the debt ever been recovered. It was privately arranged that this enormous monopoly should be given to Gen. Butler's man Sanborn, although for a short time other persons—Kelsey, Elbert, Clark, and Campbell—were allowed, perhaps for the sake of appearances, to try their 'prentice hands. The understanding was that Sanborn should "freeze out" the informers who had already gone on the track of certain frauds, and should then take possession of cases already in the hands of the regular officers, act as the medium for turning the money over to the Treasury, and retain for his services fifty per cent of the gross proceeds. Accordingly the law granting moieties to informers in internal revenue cases was repealed in June, and a few weeks later Mr. Sanborn made his first contract with the Treasury. Informers, with valuable clues in their possession, suddenly found themselves at the mercy of Sanborn and Butler. The fortunes upon which they had counted vanished in the air. The money which their hands were stretched out to grasp turned to dead leaves. They sold out for a mere trifle to the new monopolist, who seemed to have no difficulty in getting from the Department any privilege he asked for. Whenever he applied for a contract covering hundreds of names of persons and corporations, but giving no particulars of the indebtedness or the evidence upon which he depended, it was granted as a matter of course. If in any case there was the slightest hesitation or inquiry, the least effort to determine whether the taxes he proposed to collect were already in the hands of the regular officers, no trace thereof appears in the official correspondence. On the contrary it is clear that the tax lists were taken out of the hands of the collectors, and corruptly transferred, according to previous secret understanding, to this private farmer of the revenue.

It will be remembered that the law authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to employ private persons to "assist the proper officers" in "discovering" and collecting taxes wrongfully withheld; and it was urged by its apologists in Congress that its object was to recover money which the Government could not reach by its ordinary agencies. The very first act of the Treasury Department under the contract exposed the dishonesty of this pretense, and the fraudulent character of the whole arrangement. Mr Boutwell issued a general order to supervisors and collectors "to assist John D. Sanborn," and to place the records of their offices at his disposal. From these records Sanborn obtained the names included in his contract. The Solicitor of the Treasury next instructed the District-Attorneys to give notice to the collectors "not to receive payment in cases embraced in Mr. Sanborn's contract" and authorized them to institute suits at Mr. Sanborn's request. Sanborn was to pay their fees out of his moiety, and it has been learned that the compensation of the District-Attorney under this bargain was five per cent, though under the law he only received two per cent. Sanborn now proceeded to use the regular collectors and supervisors as his subordinates, causing them to collect the taxes from the information in their own offices, and to hand the amount to him, when he paid half into the Treasury, and retained the rest. In other words, he intercepted the taxes on their way to Washington, and the Secretary of the Treasury allowed him to charge fifty per cent for that very problematical service. In several cases he is shown to have received this commission upon payments with which he had not even a nominal or apparent connection; in the Phelps case he induced the collector to insist upon the payment of a tax not yet due, so that he could pocket half of it; and there is the gravest reason to believe that when taxes were voluntarily paid to the Secretary without Sanborn's knowledge, somebody in the Department immediately sent him word, so that he could write an official letter, pretending to "inclose" the check which was already in the Treasury, and demanding his fifty per cent. We are ashamed to say that the demand seems to have been promptly and invariably complied with.

THE WAY IT WASN'T DONE.

HOW THE ATTEMPT TO CARRY THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION FOR GRANT WAS FOILED.

The New Hampshire election having passed, nearly one thousand workmen have been discharged from the Portsmouth Navy Yard, some of whom had drawn pay for two or three weeks. Many of these men, who had been set to work in order to secure their votes, had been promised that their pay should continue at least until May, and it was difficult to convince them that they were to be turned adrift. Of course these men, having sold their votes for place, receive little sympathy; but the action of the Navy Department in ordering their discharge so soon after election confirms the assertions made before the election, that the extraordinary force of incompetent workmen put on the pay rolls between January and March was recruited simply for the purpose of carrying New Hampshire for the Administration party. The design failed of execution, but it is estimated that a needless expenditure of at least $250,000 has been incurred in the corrupt transaction, which is all the more infamous in view of the fact that there is a law of the United States which provides that any officer or person in the service of the United States who shall order or advise, directly or indirectly, by force, threat, menace, or intimidation, any interference with full exercise of the right of suffrage, or interfere in any manner with any election, shall be liable to a fine of not more than $5,000 and imprisonment for not more than five years; yet in the face of this law the workmen in the Portsmouth Navy Yard were driven up to the polls in gangs under the supervision of overseers, where they were compelled to vote as they were directed for fear of being discharged. Having so voted, they were then sent adrift in disregard of all the promises made to them. Under Secor Robeson's administration of the Navy Department American citizens who accept employment on public work are regarded as no better than slaves, and they are dealt with accordingly.

BEECHER ON FILLMORE.

The New York World, in an extended editorial upon Beecher's uncharitable remarks upon Mr. Fillmore, says:

The question is of no immediate interest except in its bearing upon recent attempts to traduce the memory of Mr. Fillmore. The charge of cowardice is effectually refuted by showing that Mr. Clay was the real author of the Compromise measures; for Mr. Clay was as remarkable for high and dauntless courage as any man that ever lived. The aspersions on Mr. Fillmore were repeated in a most offensive form last Sunday in a Brooklyn pulpit; the pastor, if his language was correctly reported, descending almost to ribaldry in his zeal to vilify the dead. We are not quite satisfied that Mr. Beecher has any valid title to erect himself into a censor on points of courage. A clergyman who strongly indorsed Andrew Johnson's "my policy" in a public letter, and was compelled to retract and eat humble-pie by the Plymouth congregation, has not (to borrow the phrase of a literary critic) vindicated his right of judgment by his power of performance. It does not quite become such a man to bandy charges of "cowardice."

It was not Mr. Fillmore, but Mr. Clay, who was the author of the Compromise of 1850; and anybody who accuses Henry Clay of moral or political cowardice will be merely laughed at. While President Taylor lived he opposed the Compromise, and a few days before his death Mr. Clay said in a debate: "I would defend it against a thousand Presidents, be they whom they may." Whereupon Mr. Bell accused him of being "a great moral despot." Whether he deserved this epithet or not, it is certain that Mr. Clay never lacked any kind of courage. Why did not Mr. Beecher accuse *him* of cowardice? There was precisely the same ground for it as casting that aspersion on Mr. Fillmore. All who ever had opportunities of observing Mr. Fillmore know that he was a man of a very high and exact sense of duty, who shrank from no consequences when he believed he was right. Neither the entreaties of friends nor the maledictions of foes ever swerved him a hair's-breath in any public question. So long as he was in public life he was regarded as a cold and uncomplying man, because no relation, no parasite, no neighbor, no personal friend, could ever induce him to favor any claims which an impartial judge would not have indorsed. The only thing which ever interferred with Mr. Fillmore's popularity, was this strict interpretation of his public obligations, and firm resistance to claims and applications founded merely on personal acquaintance of friendship. In this respect, he was the most marked man among his contemporaries. Had it been in his nature to be more yielding he would have been more popular; but nothing could ever sway him from his sense of strict justice. Washington himself was not more morally inflexible than Millard Fillmore.

A DAMNING RECORD.

[Harrisburg Patriot.]

When the bill "to punish the use of fraudulent tax receipts" was under consideration in the House, Friday, Mr. Orvis, of Centre, moved to so amend it that when a voter was challenged on the ground that his tax receipt was fraudulent, the officers of election who received his vote, without additional proof of the payment of the tax, should be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction should be fined and imprisoned. This proposition, solely intended to prevent fraud, and only dangerous to parties wilfully disregarding their duty with intent to assist in the commission of a fraud, was voted down by a party vote—only one one Republican having the manliness to resist the party lash and act upon his honest convictions. We call the attention of all men who desire a pure ballot box to this damning record.

THE Legislature of Missouri refuses to repeal the Social Evil law. It will be made a local issue at the elections this spring.

AT PEACE.

I.

Green trees, and quiet fields, and sunset light
With holy silence, save for rippling leaves,
And birds that twitter of the coming night,
Calling their mates, beneath my cottage eaves—
These Fate has granted for a little space
To be companions of my pilgrimage,
Filling my grateful heart with Nature's grace.

II.

Not unremembered here the garish stage,
Nor the wild city's uproar, nor the race
For gain and power in which we all engage;
But here remembered dimly, in a dream,
As something fretful that has ceased to fret—
Here, where time lapses like a gentle stream,
Hid in the woodland's heart, and I forget
To note its music and its silver gleam.

III.

But never, never let me cease to know,
O whispering woods and daisy-sprinkled grass,
The beauty and the peace that you bestow,
When the wild fevers of ambition pass,
And the worn spirit, in its gloom and grief,
Sinks on your bosom and there finds relief.

—William Winter, in the Galaxy for April.

SIERRA SNOW.

THE TERRIBLE BLOCKADE ON THE CENTRAL PACIFIC.

A Correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle writes from Summit Station, March 6th., from which we take the following extracts:

I have never in all my life before seen so much snow. It is actually mountain high. The first snow of the season fell here and in the neighborhood about the 1st of December. Since then it has been coming down periodically, each storm adding its quota to the depth, until now it is so deep that the people who live here are literally buried alive. Never since the Central Pacific Road was opened has there been such a constant succession of storms, and such severe ones, in these mountains, as in the season just about closing. The snowplows have been in constant requisition all winter long, but during the past week scarcely a train has gone through without their aid, and sometimes it has been difficult to keep the road clear even with that help.

Leaving San Francisco at 7 o'clock in the morning, one enters the glacier region about 6 in the evening, and at an attitude of nearly 2,000 feet. The first signs of the snow are seen just after leaving Auburn, where, now and then, under the north side of a rock or clump appear little white patches. A few miles further—a few hundred feet higher up—and the little white patches spread out into a thin, fleecy covering like a white lace-curtain. A little further on and this thickens until, in a little while, a full white mantle overspreads the grounds and hides every rock and shrub in sight. About this time, too, the atmosphere gets chillier. Travelers looking out of the palace-car windows give a little shrug, and quietly unbuckle their shawl-straps. Ladies glance nervously toward the end of the car where the heating apparatus is, and wonder why the porter doesn't fix the fire. Old gentleman in the corner with the gout and rheumatism mutters fears that the train will be blocked up, and his sufferings and discomforts increased tenfold. By the time Colfax is reached we realize that we are in the snow-bound region. The ground is thickly covered, the wind is blowing, and soon after hauling out from the depot we were fairly launched into the driving blast. . . . .

By seven o'clock, though running slowly and laboriously, we reached Alta, and here, in deference to the storm, another engine was added, making three in all. A snow-plow was sent ahead a mile or two, with six engines propelling it, to clear the way, and by this means the train was enabled to reach Emigrant Gap very nearly on time. A novel and exciting scene here followed. It would take a stronger and more graphic pen than mine to fitly describe the beauty and grandeur of the scenes which presented themselves on this side from Alta to Emigrant Gap. The fiercely driven snow, the wind, rugged scenery, the noise and clatter and din of the powerful machines which were forcing their way through the howling blasts, the piles and piles of snow which ascended on either side of the track, shut out all view for miles, save when on some embankment over which the plow had hurled its fleecy furrow, were all the grandest of sights. . . . .

The scene was one of the wildest and grandest that has ever been witnessed on this road. It had been storming all day and all night and all the next day, and the snow had fallen and drifted in some places ten and fifteen feet in depth. The train started out from Colfax with three engines, but at Alta it took a fourth. A snow-plow, with seven heavy fifty-five-ton engines, went on ahead to clear the way, but at Blue Canon the plow stuck in a huge drift, and the whole force of the seven engines could not budge it an inch ahead. After shoveling awhile the express train and the snow trains were coupled together, making a team of eleven engines a snow-plow and six cars. Such a sight was never seen. The long chain of puffing monsters backed down for a mile or two and then taking a fresh start, came at the rate of forty miles an hour. The only wonder is that the plow was not crunched into sawdust. It not only stood this enormous strain, but it kept to the track and cut an eleven foot passage in the drift with the precision of a surgeon's knife. With the power so increased the plow cut its way through to Emigrant Gap. At one point near there the spectacle was magnificent. On a sharp curve, on a steep embandment, the snow had been piled up to the very height of the smoke stacks of the engines for a distance of one thousand yards. The curve was so situated that it was in full view of the station at the Gap. The weather had cleared off and the moon shone brightly on the snow. In the distance, slowly forging ahead, were the eleven black and begrimmed leviathans, while in front of them was the great plow throwing up snow in huge masses like ocean billows, and rolling it down the mountain side thousands of feet in the yawning chasm below. The smoke and fire from eleven funnels, the top of which could just be seen above the drifts, the horrible din of the puffing steam, and the great glaciers being thrown high in the air and tumbling down the mountain side, all furnished a scene which only those who have not witnessed it can ever appreciate.

At Emigrant Gap the snow is about twelve feet deep on the level. In places it is drifted into mounds eighty feet in depth. From the station to the little hotel, where the railroad men make their headquarters, a narrow pathway is cut through snow forty feet in depth.

CROMWELL AND THE RUMP PARLIAMENT.

We copy from an old work for the benefit of such readers as have not seen it, the famous proclamation of Oliver Cromwell dissolving the Rump Parliament. It is a masterpiece of terse and vigorous utterance and could have been very properly addressed to the Credit Mobiliers and salary grabbers of the Forty-Second Congress:

"It is high time for me to put an end to your sitting in this place, which ye have dishonored by your contempt of all virtue and defiled by your practice of every vice. Ye are a factious crew, and enemies to all good government. Ye are a pack of mercenary wretches, and would, like, Esau, sell your country for a mess of pottage, and like Judas, sell your God for a few pieces of silver. Is there a single virtue now remaining among you? Is there one vice you do not possess? Ye have no more religion than my horse. Gold is your God. Which of you have not bartered away your conscience for bribes? Is there a man among you that has the least care for the good of the commonwealth? Ye sordid prostitutes, have ye not defiled the sacred place and turned the Lord's temple into a den of thieves? By your immoral principles and wicked practices, ye have grown intolerably odious to a whole nation. Ye who are deputed here by the people to get their grievances reversed, you are yourselves become the greatest grievances. Your country, therefore, calls upon me to clean this Augean stable, by putting a final period to your iniquitous proceedings in this house, and which, by God's help and the strength He has given me, I now intend to do. I command you, therefore, upon the peril of your lives to depart immediately out of this place! Go! make haste! ye venal slaves, begone! Take away that shining bauble there, the Speaker's mace, and lock up the doors."

HYDROPHOBIA AND PET DOGS.

Thirty years ago a room-mate of the writer died of this disease. He was a renowned maker of rifles. His weakness was the dog; he would pick up fancy canines without masters—had ten to twenty ownerless animals in his kennel. In sportive moments, we said: "Brunker, you will yet die of dogs—mad dogs!" He laughed. One Sunday afternoon, in his rambles, he picked up a stray little King Charles spaniel in Lockport, N. Y. The dog bit him on the wrist; he threw him down in disgust and thought no more of the incident.

After the lapse of six weeks he complained that the right wrist failed him. Soon after he had repugnance to water, but could drink cider. Next day he could not drink cider, but craved vinegar. On Sunday evening he came to the hotel and said to the writer, "I am going mad!" The writer, laughing, said to him: "Brunker, I will give you a glass of water; take it—drink it." And when I placed the glass of water in his hand an involuntary spasm came over him, and the contents went into the fire. Then I knew he was mad, and became nervous, and called upon others to assist to take care of this man. While the writer was absent he went to his room and tore the bed clothes in all shapes. A window was above the door. Stepping upon the shoulders of an assistant, and opening the window, we shouted to Brunker, "Here I am; what is the matter with you?"

Meantime the door was held firmly at the outside. Soon Brunker regained his composure and told us to enter the room, as the fit was off and all danger over. Stalwart men beside us wavered; but we entered. We went to a drawer and took a sash or face muffler and pinioned his arms with it, as he requested. Soon another and another spasm succeeded. He said the voluntary muscles had become involuntary; and if he did injury he could not avoid it. This lasted twenty-four hours, during which poor Brunker had lucid intervals and knew his forlorn condition; but the rational moments, between spasms, became less and less till he died.

This was the most developed case of hydrophobia the writer ever witnessed. Since then he has seen two dogs mad, but chained. Pouring water from one dish into another to witness the effects, in all respects they exhibited the same repugnance to water as did friend Brunker—a shudder followed by a spasm! Yet it is now asserted that this rabies in dogs creates no antipathy to water. And this is so asserted in London journals. It may be so, but experience is to the contrary.

It seems now to be conceded that, while men in this disease abhor water, dogs with hydrophobia court it and drink it. The two dogs the writer saw in the midst of their madness would rave when water was poured from one dish to another. Ought not science to settle this mooted point?—[N. Y. Express.

A CLERICAL QUACK.

Some of the colored preachers, although they make extravagant pretensions, are by no means so moral as our "Fadder Quaker," and, exercising absolute spiritual control over their ignorant flocks, prompt them to unworthy deeds, and fill their minds with wrong ideas. There is also a multitude of quacks and false prophets who seek to make money out of a revival of the barbaric superstitions still prevalent among certain classes of negroes. On one occasion a huge negro created quite a clamor among the blacks in Petersburg, by announcing that he could cure any one afflicted with disease. He practically revived many of the features of Voudouism, and was rapidly fleecing his victims when a pitying white man interposed and tried to expose the swindler. But it was of no avail. The quack boldly challenged the would-be exposer to witness a cure of a long standing case of dropsy. At the house of the sick man the incredulous Caucasian found a large crowd of faithful believers assembled, in front of a circle of bones, old rags, and other trash, over which the quack was muttering some gibberish. Finally the announcement was made that there was something in the sick man's bed which had made him ill; and after a little search, a mysterious packet was found beneath the mattress. While the horror-stricken crowd were bewailing this evidence of witchcraft, the white man insisted on opening the packet, found it filled with harmless herbs and minerals, and endeavored to convince the negroes that the doctor's confederate had undoubtedly concealed it there. But they would not believe him, and insisted on considering the doctor great at divination, although their confidence was a little shaken when the man, stricken with dropsy, died, despite the discovery and removal of the hurtful charm.—[Edward King, in Scribner's for April.

LITTLE GUSTAVA.

Little Gustava sits in the sun,
Safe in the porch, and the little drops run
From the icicles under the eaves so fast,
For the bright spring sun shines warm at last,
And glad is little Gustava.

She wears a quaint little scarlet cap,
And a little green bowl she holds in her lap,
Filled with bread and milk to the brim,
And a wreath of marigolds round the rim;
"Ha! ha!" laughs little Gustava.

Up comes her little grey, coaxing cat,
With her little pink nose, and she mews, "What's that?"
Gustava feeds her,—she begs for more;
And a little brown hen walks in at the door:
"Good-day!" cries little Gustava.

She scatters crumbs for the little brown hen.
There comes a rush and a flutter, and then
Down fly her little white doves so sweet,
With their snowy wings and their crimson feet:
"Welcome!" cries little Gustava.

So dainty and eager they pick up the crumbs,—
But who is this through the doorway comes?
Little Scotch terrier, little dog Rags,
Looks in her face, and his funny tail wags:
"Ha! ha!" laughs little Gustava.

"You want some breakfast, too? and down
She sets her bowl on the brick floor brown;
And little dog Rags drinks up her milk,
While she strokes his shaggy locks, like silk.
"Dear Rags!" says little Gustava.

Waiting without stood sparrow and crow,
Cooling their feet in the melting snow:
"Won't you come in, good folks?" she cried.
But they were too bashful, and stayed outside,
Though "Pray come in!" cried Gustava.

So the last she threw them, and knelt on the mat
With doves and biddy and dog and cat.
And her mother came to the open-house door;
"Dear little daughter, I bring you some more,
My merry little Gustava."

Kitty and terrier, biddy and doves,
All things harmless Gustava loves.
The shy, kind creatures 'tis joy to feed,
And, oh! her breakfast is sweet indeed
To happy little Gustava!

—Celia Thaxter, in St. Nicholas for April.

A SAD STORY.

A little boy having heard a beautiful story about a little boy and a hatchet, and how, because the little boy wouldn't tell a lie, he, in time, got to be President of the United States, was very much impressed by it. Now, it so happened that on the last day of March, he was just ten years old, and his father asked him what he would like to have for a birthday present. Very naturally the boy's answer was, "A little hatchet, if you please, papa."

The father bought him a little hatchet that very day, and the boy was so delighted that he actually took it to bed with him.

Early the next morning he got up, dressed himself, took his little hatchet and went into the garden. There, as luck would have it, the first thing that caught his eye was his father's favorite cherry-tree. "My eyes!" exclaimed the little boy to himself, "what a time my father would make if a fellow were to cut that tree!" It was a wicked thought, for it led him into temptation. There was the tree—tall, straight and fair—standing invitingly before him—just the thing for a sharp little hatchet. And there was the hatchet, —strong, sharp and shining,—just the thing for a favorite cherry-tree. In another instant the swift strokes of an axe were heard in the still morning air, and, before long, a small boy was seen running toward the house. His father met him at the door.

"My boy, what noise was that I heard just now? Surely you have not been at my favorite cherry-tree!"

The boy stood proudly before him, but with downcast eyes and flashing cheeks.

"Father," he said, "I cannot tell a lie. That cherry-tree is——"

"Say no more," said the father, extending his arms. "You have done wrong, my son; and that was my favorite tree; but you have spoken the truth. I forgive you. Better to——"

This was too much. The boy rushed into his father's arms.

"Father!" he whispered, "*April fool!* I haven't touched the cherry-tree but I 'most chopped the old apple-stump to pieces."

"You young rascal, you!" cried the father, "do you mean to say you *haven't* chopped my cherry-tree? April-fool your old father! will you? Take off your coat, sir."

With a suppressed sob, that little boy obeyed. Then, shutting his eyes, he felt his father's hand descend upon his shrinking form.

"My son," said the father, solemnly, as he stroked the little shoulder, "it is the First of April. Go thy way."—[From Jack-in-the-Pulpit, St. Nicholas for April.

THE UNDERGROUND ARRANGEMENTS OF LONDON.

The city of London is certainly the most wonderful in the world. It is a labyrinth of drain pipes, water pipes, gas pipes, and underground railways. There are points in the soil of London where it would be extremely difficult to find room for another pipe. One Company alone—the Gas Light and Coke Company—supplies two districts with nearly 400 miles of pipes, varying in diameter from three inches to four feet. These are the main pipes merely, and from them every house and street lamp receives on an average six or eight feet of small piping. In addition to these, and the underground telegraph wires, there are no less than 2,500 miles of drain pipes of various dimensions. Less familiar to us, but no less important, are the lead and iron tubes—leaden pipes with outer castings of iron—along which written messages, packed in little felt and gutta percha cases, are blown from station to station. The convenience of these messages is immense. A steam engine forces in a blast of air, and in about a minute it travels a distance of 980 yards. There are at present thirteen stations on the underground railway; and as the people walk upon the streets of London, electricity is flashing messages above their heads, and little missives are whizzing and darting just under their feet. As many as 1,500 messages pass to and fro in a day. The drainage system of London presents a world of underground streets, some two or three thousand miles in extent. All the drains empty into three great sewers running parallel with the Thames, which sewers connect in the neighborhood of Victoria Park, and through Barking Creek discharge into the river. Men are constantly employed keeping these drains in repair. Londoners never pour a pail of water down a drain but at the depths of that mysterious aperture somebody is making way for it. A stranger, properly costumed, can explore these depths, which resemble vaulted galleries, in the sides of which are traps forming various small channels. When the storm waters come, as they sometimes do during a thunder plump, the torrent is fearful; so much so that upon several occasions men have lost their lives.

LISZT AT HOME.

I am having the most heavenly time here in Weimar, studying with Liszt, and sometimes I can scarcely realize that I am at that summit of my ambition,—to be his pupil! It was the Frau von S.'s letter that secured it for me, I am sure. He is so over-run with people, that I think it a wonder he is civil to anybody, but he is the most amiable man I ever knew, though he can be dreadful too, when he chooses, and he undertands how to put people outside his door in as short a space of time as it can be done. I go to him three times a week. At home Liszt doesn't wear his long abbe's coat, but a short one, in which he looks much more artistic. His figure is remarkably slight, but his head is most imposing. It it so delicious in that room of his! It was all furnished and put in order for him by the Grand Duchess herself. The walls are pale gray, with a gilded border running round the room, or rather, two rooms, which are divided, but not separated, by crimson curtains. The furniture is crimson, and everything is so *comfortable*, such a contrast to German bareness and stiffness generally. A splendid grand piano stands in one window (he receives a new one every year). The other window is always wide open and looks out on the park. There is a dove-cote just opposite the window, and the doves promenade up and down on the roof of it, and fly about, and sometimes whir down on the sill itself. That pleases Liszt. His writing-table is beautifully fitted up with things that all match. Everything is in bronze, inkstand, paper-weight, match-box, etc., and there is always a lighted candle standing on it by which he and the gentlemen can light their cigars. There is a carpet on the floor,—a rarity in Germany,—and Liszt generally walks about, and smokes, and mutters (he can never be said to *talk*), and calls upon one or other of us to play. From time to time he will sit down and play himself, where a passage does not suit him, and when he is in good spirits he makes little jests all the time. His playing was a complete revelation to me, and has given me an entirely new insight into music. You cannot conceive, without hearing him, how poetic he is, or the thousand *nuances* that he can throw into the simplest thing, and he is equally great on all sides. From the zephyr to the tempest, the whole scale is equally at his command. I've begun to study now in an entirely new way, and I feel that every time I go to him it is worth a thousand dollars to me.—[From the April Atlantic.

A SOCIABLE GOVERNOR.

Governor Powell, of Kentucky, was never an orator, but his conversational, story-telling and social qualities were remarkable. His great forte lay in establishing a personal intimacy with every one he met and in this way he was powerful in electioneering. He chewed immense quantities of tobacco, but never carried the weed himself, and was always begging it of every one he met. His residence was in Henderson, and in coming up to Ohio past that place a gentleman overheard the following characteristic anecdote of him.

A citizen of Henderson, coming on board, fell into conversation with a passenger, who made inquiries about Powell.

"He lives in your place, I believe, don't he?"

"Yes, one of our oldest citizens."

"Very sociable man, ain't he?"

"Remarkably so."

"Well I thought so; I think he is one of the most sociable men I ever met in my life—wonderfully sociable. I was introduced to him over at Grayson Springs last summer, and he hadn't been with me ten minutes when he begged all the tobacco I had, got his feet up in my lap, and spit all over me—remarkably sociable."

DEATH LEAP IN A THEATRE.

The N. Y. Sun of Friday says:

James Sylvester, one of the Sylvester brothers, gymnasts, performing in the Thirty-fourth Street Theatre, was killed about 10 o'clock last evening. His final act on the trapeze was to swing with his might, and when he calculated that he had force enough he turned a somerset from the trapeze and caught a rope suspended from the ceiling in the back part of the auditorium. Under this rope was stretched a netting to shield the performer from injury in the event of missing the rope, and to protect the audience over whom he takes the flying leap.

Young Sylvester came out as usual last night and executed his various feats, until the last grand leap; then he swung himself until he thought that he had gathered sufficient force and let himself go. But he miscalculated and swung too far. With tremendous velocity he shot by this rope and struck against the boxes with an appalling thud. Thence he fell in a heap to the floor, striking on his head. The force of the fall was so great as to break the heavy iron chair upon which he struck.

Ladies in the boxes fainted, and the spectators were transfixed. All was confusion. Two physicians were in the theatre, and attendants from behind the scenes hurried to the assistance of the injured man.

Sylvester was gently lifted and borne into a room. There the physicians found him to be alive, but without the least consciousness. A terrible gash in the back of his head marked where he had struck. The skull was beaten in, and large clots of blood and pieces of brains oozed out upon the slightest pressure.

The play was hurried on, but the house soon thinned out, leaving the theatre empty.

Sylvester lingered but a short time. His breath became shorter and shorter and soon he died. He was 19 years of age.

CURE FOR EARACHE.

Children are often afflicted with earache to an alarming extent, and there is sometimes a difficulty in obtaining an effectual remedy for the disorder. A writer in the Household says that she takes a piece of salt pork, say an inch or more long, and half an inch square; cut down one end to fit the ear, and insert it, taking care to have the piece too large to slip in. Tie a handkerchief to keep it in place, if the child will allow it. She also uses pork for sore throat, croup and lung colds. Cut slices half an inch thick, dip in warm water, sprinkle on a little pepper, and sew on a flannel. She has used pork for earache especially, and always found it to give instant relief.

THE SHIELD OF ACHILLES.

BY W. E. GLADSTONE.

The February number of the Contemporary Review contains the following metrical translation by Mr. Gladstone of the famous episode of the eighteenth book of the Iliad, describing the construction of the shield of Achilles.

First of all the Shield he moulded
Broad and strong, and wrought throughout
With a bright and starry border,
Threefold thick, set round about.
Downward hung its belt of silver,
Five the layers of the Shield,
And with skilful mind he sculptured
Rare devices o'er its field.

There he wrought Earth, Sea, and Heaven,
There he set the unwearying Sun,
And the waxing Moon, and stars that
Crown the blue vault every one;
Pleiads, Hyads, strong Orion,
Arctos, hight to boot the Wain.
He upon Orion waiting,
Only he of all the train
Shunning still the baths of Ocean,
Wheels and wheels his round again.

There he carved two goodly cities,
Thick with swarms of speaking men,
Weddings were in one, and banquets,
Torches blazing overhead,
Nuptial hymns, and from their chambers
Brides about the city led.
Here to pipe and harp resounding
Young men wildly whirling danced;
While the women, each one standing
By their porches, gaze entranced.

* * * * * * *

There a Dance the mighty Master
In the broidered metal wrought,
Such to rich-haired Ariadne
Daidalos in Knossos brought,
Spacious Knossos. Youths and maidens,
Maidens grown of age to wed,
Hand on wrist, each one with other,
Through the mazes lightly sped.
These are robed in rarest muslin,
Those fine-woven tunics wear;
Soft with glaze of oil, and glistening,
These are crowned with garlands fair,
Those their golden poniards, hanging
From their belts of silver, bear.
Now with trained feet careering
All the troop in circle flies,
Like the potter's wheel and gearing,
Which for speed he sits and tries,
Now each rank in back ward movement
On the rank behind them fall.
Charmed with those bewitching dancers,
Throngs a gazing crowd. Mid all
Harps and sings the sacred minstrel:
Fever, as his notes begin,
Tumblers twain are wildly whirling
Round the open ring within.

Ocean's might, resistless River,
Last of all, his limit sealed,
Rolling round the utmost border
Of the deftly fashioned Shield.

A CAMPAIGN JOKE.

The Chicago Times tells the following: When Oglesby and Bross were at the head of the Republican gubernatorial ticket, some years ago, in Illinois, a quartette of speakers launched themselves into the interior of the State, on a stumping tour. The party consisted of Dick Oglesby, now United States Senator; Gen. Prentiss, J. D. Ward, at present Representative from the Second Congressional District, and Bross.

Dixon, Morrison and other thriving towns were visited, and addresses were made afternoons and evenings to big gatherings. Oglesby, Ward and Prentiss varied their speeches to suit the places and the crowds, as well as to relieve the monotony of the trip. But Bross had one staple oration, which he delivered with the same tones, facial contortions and genuflections on every platform. As he was candidate for Lieutenant Governor, he insisted on having at least the second place on all the programmes, and the others were doomed to sit miserably by until he attained his hackneyed peroration.

This soon grew so monotonous that General Prentiss mildly mutinied, and prepared a vile scheme for the discomfiture of the stubborn Bross. He prevailed upon Oglesby to vary the order of exercises at the next town, so Ward and himself should open the meeting in the evening.

The attendance at Sterling, the spot selected for the springing of the conspiracy, was immense, and Ward's opening address was rapturously received.

Then Prentiss arose, and to the terror of the startled Bross, made the latter's identical bow to the audience, and, with accurately simulated voice, began to recite Bross' stereotyped oration. Its manifold repetitions had made Prentiss familiar with every word, and he followed it through without a variation in sentiment, anecdote, gesture or tone.

The juice was absolutely sucked dry from Bross' orange. He arose, blurted something about the lateness of the hour, and the fact that the ground had been so well covered by previous speakers, and then flopped into his chair again.

While Oglesby and the Lombards were winding up the show, Bross slipped out, and hastening to the depot, telegraphed to the coming train and secured the whole of the only remaining section in the sleeping car. His revenge was coarse, but sweeping, for, while he was sprawled comfortably in his berth, his whilom persecutors were obliged to sit up all night.

THE BALLET AT ST. PETERSBURG.

[London Times.]

The orchestra plays the proud, pacing music of the polonaise we have so often heard of late, and the Polish cavaliers, in bronze boots, red breeches, blue and red tunics, and tall plumed caps, lead on ladies in smart, short blue dresses and boots, and white—must we call them "tights?" The costumes of these dancers are exceedingly pretty, their dancing is admirable, and there is a peculiar and inimitable air and pride and grace in their carriage. The winding procession and resounding march of the polonaise over, eight couples dance the cracoveck to the clinking of the cavaliers' spurs, and with a thousand graceful and coquettish turns and twirls. Then comes the mazurka, the real, true Polish mazurka. Who shall describe it? Who can describe a dance, and this least of all? Imagine everything that is most graceful and most pretty of step and attitude; imagine brief waltzes and short promenades, broken by the continually recurring mazurka step, and by a dainty stamp of the dancer's foot, and lifting now of one arm and now of another. But you never will imagine it; you must come to St. Petersburg and see it.

It was especially beautiful to watch the skill and lightness of one male dancer named Ceschinski, and the perfect ease and training of an old man who waved a handkerchief in his hand as he made his steps, and called down loud applause. He always ended his figure by dropping on one knee and kissing the hem of his partner's blue dress.

I was told, and ought to have been glad to hear it, that the very prettiest and the most perfect of the female dancers is the mother of seven children; but possibly my informant may merely have practiced a gratuitous piece of cruelty. When at last the dancers passed off the stage there was thundering applause and loud cries of "*Bis! Bis!*" They showed themselves and went again, but still the call continued louder than ever. "Will they come?" "No, they won't." "Yes! here they are!" and on they came again, and gave us a second peasure.

In no capital of Europe will you hear and see such trained choruses and corps de ballet as in St. Petersburg, where they are all carefully trained in the Imperial school, which educates at one time three hundred ballet girls. Can one imagine an English government conducting the education of ballet dancers? Yet Russia is a country with tenfold more religious observance in it than England.

PRINCE ALFRED AND HIS BRIDE.

A London letter to the Boston Post, says:

"The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have been endowed with an income something like two hundred thousand dollars a year. They are to have at least two magnificent residences in England; one, Clarence House, in town, and another not, I believe, fully decided on yet, in the country. Besides, they will have two establishments at St. Petersburg, when they choose to visit that frigid native clime of the Duchess Marie. This is leaving out of account the freedom they will be able to make of Windsor, and Buckingham Palace, and Osborne, and Balmoral, and Marlborough House, and Sandringhan, the residences of Alfred's royal mother and brother. And what, then, will be their life? One or two ladies of noble birth, will be attached to them as ladies and gentlemen in waiting, equerries and high social attendants. They will have stables with an ample choice of equine flesh for every imaginable purpose of pleasure. Their chariots, coupes, dog-carts, cabriolets, pony carriages, will enable them to enjoy every variety of comfortable and showy driving. They may go where they list, for the greatest nobies will be only too glad to receive them *chez eux*, and the royal boxes at theatres and opera, and the best places on the grand stand of the turf will be at their very good service. If they want to be talked about and cheered they have only to take a turn in Rotten Row of a morning, or go to the infinite variety of 'public occasions' which are always turning up, and where royalty is always in lively demand, distribute prizes and open hospitals, preside at charitable meetings and make their appearance in pauper fairs. But if they prefer quiet luxury they may retire and remain in their cosily elegant town or country nests, with every amusement which the art of man has devised within their reach, and with full power to change the condition of their pleasures as they will.

"The modern English royalty differs very much, in many respects, from that of the Continent, and descends more easily to the plane of the upper unroyal society. I need not tell you how simple, plain, and perfectly English and womanly are the habits and tastes of the Queen. The Prince of Wales, socially, is nothing more than a rich, sporting, pleasure-loving English squire. The style of entertainment at the palace, for example, is quite like that you would receive at the house of the Duke of Sunderland or the Duke of Westminster. Nay, I have even heard the complaint hinted that when the Queen entertains officials at dinner, the viands are not as various or as well served as at any ordinary aristocratic gentleman's house. The Queen certainly sets an example of economy to her upper class subjects. When she comes to London for the early parliamentary season, her favorite method of dispensing hospitality is to give garden parties and 'breakfasts' in Buckingham Palace gardens, or in the private gardens of Windsor Castle.

IN ANNE HATHAWAY'S COTTAGE.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

Charles Warren Stoddard sends this interesting letter to one of his friends in San Francisco:

Where think you I am at this moment? Well, I am in the main room of the Hathway cottage (a mile from Stratford-on-Avon), not three feet from the very chimney in which Will Shakespeare used to make love to his Anne. The old settee is close at my elbow, and the room itself is called one of the most perfectly preserved specimens of the sixteenth century farm-house living room. The old dame, whose great-grandmother was a Hathaway, is blowing up the fire in the big chimney, and we are to have supper presently cooked in the very spot where Shakespeare has many a time toasted his toes. To-night I am to sleep in Anne Hathaway's bed, which is a marvelous old frame, most curiously carved, and which has been in the house more than three hundred years. I am quite lucky in getting this privilege, but I have made love to the old dame, and we get on in the coziest fashion! It seems almost like sacrilege to think of it, but I shall say my prayers thrice over, and trust to the angels to make it all square with the original tenants.

Later.—We have just finished supper—the dame, the husband and myself, all three of us sitting in the great chimney. I had ham that was raised on the place and cured in this very chimney, and a pork-pie—a Shakespearean pork-pie you may call it, made in the house by a descendent of the Hathaways.

SCARLATINA.

A lady, residing in San Francisco has received a letter from a friend in Parkersburg, Va., in which the following occurs:

"There is a remedy for scarlatina which was given by an old lady with whom I was intimately acquainted, and who prescribed several times for my children, and always with success, when I was out of the reach of the physician. This remedy was a little, soft-shelled nut, very acid in taste, generally known as pig-nut. She said there would be some trouble in procuring them, but I presume they can be found at your principal drug stores. Pound them, shell and all, make a strong tea, give the patient a tablespoonful warm, with the same amount of warm whisky-sling alternately every hour, keeping the patient in a comfortably warm room, and if begun in time there is no failure. She said she had nursed many children through it successfully, while physicians in the same town and county had lost many cases, or left them in a diseased condition for life. Had I not the most explicit confidence in her and her mode of treating the sick I should not speak of this."

THE latest discovery about Worth, the Paris mantua-maker, is that he is an Irishman by birth, and speaks French with the exact and elegant accent known only to Tipperary. His real name is William Mahoney.

VARIETIES.

TOMMY, aged four, objects to being told to sit still as a mouse, because "mouses don't sit still.

A PARIS letter says it took a dress-maker there four years to make the Duchess of Edinburgh's trousseau.

A BOSTON bankrupt was recently sentenced to one year's imprisonment for fraudulently concealing books and assets.

A SALOON-KEEPER in Des Moines has put over his door the following: "But when thou prayest enter into thy closet—not into somebody else's rum-shop."

ONE of the Duchess of Edinburgh's handkerchiefs is worth £1,000, and cost for its production five years of labor, besides the eyesight of the unfortunate work woman.

A PICK-POCKET, recently arrested in Rochester, defended himself by saying that he was only searching a man's pockets for proof of frauds against the Government.

IN one of the new up town hotels in course of erection, in New York, there is to be no gas above the first story. Candles are to supply light in the bedrooms, as it is thought gas is unhealthy.

MARCH winds are fatal to faced dresses. In calm weather they do well enough, but if the wind raises the overskirt or flounces, the display of dowdy muslin is calculated to destroy the general harmony.

ACCORDING to a Brussels paper, the health of Empress Charlotte, widow of Maximilian is excellent, but there is no improvement in her mental condition. She lives in constant fear of being poisoned.

A YOUNG man in Ashtabula sought to secure his sweetheart by strategy, so he took her out for a boat ride, and threatened to jump overboard into the lake if she didn't consent to marry him. But it did not work. She offered to bet him a dollar he daren't dive in.

THE Parisians are in despair at hearing of the prodigious offers that have been made to Mme. Patti in America, and feel that they have no chance of again securing the services of the prima donna in the face of such competition.

A GIRL sixteen years old, living near Tioga, deliberately threw herself in front of an approaching train recently, with the intention of committing suicide. She had both legs cut off. A family quarrel is said to have been the reason of making the attempt.

THE Chicago saloon keepers have triumphed over the brewers, the latter receding from an attempt to raise the price from $10 to $12 a barrel. When the increase was made the retailers sent to Milwaukee and St. Louis for their supply, and the Chicago breweries remained idle until they capitulated.

ADVICES from China briefly announce the taking of the city of Suhchon, in the northeastern part of the country, by the victorious Chinese. The enemy were Mahomedans, and this defeat will, for a time at least, put a stop to Mahomedan encroachments in China. According to the civilized code of Chinese customs every male inhabitant of the captured city was massacred.

A PAPA in Greenville, Kentucky, has a daughter Kate, and Kate has a lover distasteful to papa. On the lover's birthday Kate bought a nice gilt-edged box of perfumery for a gift, and put into it "The contents are as delicate and innocent as your love." Papa got hold of the box before it was sent, and changed the contents for bottles of soothing syrup. Kate is now heartbroken by the continued and unexplained absence of her lover.

A CORNING (Ia.) youth paid his attentions to two young ladies and proposed marriage to both. They found out about it, invited him to the house of one of them and asked him to take a seat between them, which he did, sitting down in a tub of water over which a covering had been nicely spread. Then they politely requested him not to be in a hurry to go, but he went.

GEN. SPINNER stopped a day in Indianapolis on his recent trip through the West. While there he entered a store to purchase a hat. Seeing the portraits of Lee and Jackson hanging on the wall, he became highly indignant, and declared that it was the greatest display of disloyalty he had met with in his travels. The News says, "Plainly speaking, the valetudinarian office-holder acted the ass in this matter."

THE thirty young ladies who are to carry the temperance war to the Pacific coast will leave Washington, Indiana, this week for Omaha. After singing to the whisky sellers there, they will visit Reno, Virginia City, Sacramento, San Francisco, and lesser places. As they are all young, and probably pretty, the bachelors of the Pacific are awaiting the raid with eager anxiety. One California editor fears that they will all be absorbed before they reach Grass Valley.

THE Prince Imperial has received from the residents of Champs Elysee a bouquet three feet in height, and fully two and a half yards in circumference at the broadest part. It is composed of dark and light-colored violets, surrounded with leaves of the same flower, and around the centre is a circle of flowering heather, emblematic of the Scottish descent of the Empress. Accompanying the bouquet was a magnificent tricolored scarf of corded silk, embroidered with the imperial eagles and crown, and decorated with heavy bullion fringe. The Prince and the Empress asked of M. Jolifie, who was deputed to make the presentation, full particulars about the condition of the poor of Paris and the alleged distress among the working classes.

ALAS for veils! From the tiny infant in the nurse's arms to the ancient widow in her weeds, the whole sex is veiled. Veils answer many purposes. They conceal defects, they highten beauty, they cover grief, and so we see a whole race of women of every age, style, and condition laying foundations for diseases of the eye through an almost needless fashion. These blinders are of every conceivable style, from the white dot on the child to the English crape on its grandmother. The best oculists give testimony against this wearing of veils, and we think they should make protest against it, even at the risk of injury to their calling. At least let the mothers of to-day look to it that they will be held responsible, in another generation, for suffering their little ones to go veiled, as the matrons of a past generation for allowing tight lacing and all the evils which that distressing practice entailed.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR, } WM. SCHOYER,
JOS. S. LABE, } E. A. MYERS.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, March 28, 1874.

WHAT idiots the property owners are, according to Mr. Beckert. They don't know the value of their own property until he explains it to them.

AN excellent state of feeling now exists in Allegheny county for the establishment of Granger clubs, which we presume will be inaugurated immediately.

FROM the amount of swearing done about the Commissioners office these days, one would suppose the taxpayers were delighted with the equalizing scheme.

THERE are a few townships in which the assessments have been made at last years figures. These should be corrected and made upon a cash basis, as the Commissioners have a right to do upon proof of undervaluation. But these undervaluations are no excuse for the excesses that have been attempted elsewhere, in the city and county alike. Fair and equal valuations are what the people demand.

THE resolution adopted by the Democratic State Committee designating Pittsburgh as the place for holding the State Convention, provides that said Convention shall be held at a date not later than the 16th of June, the Convention to assemble at the call of the chairman, Dr. Nebinger. The Committee acted wisely in calling an early Convention and not waiting to see what the opposition is likely to do.

SENATOR RUTAN wants to change the Constitution already, as will be seen by the liberal supply of amendments published this morning. It is rather premature to urge amendments, before the Constitution has been fairly tested. If any portion of it however, fails to meet the public requirements, we shall heartily advocate amendments. The Legislature has the right to indicate, and the people to pass upon them.

MR. ST. GEORGE TUCKER CAMPBELL, a prominent member of the Philadelphia bar, the grandson of Alexander James Dallas, and nephew of the late Vice-President, died on Sunday. In accordance with his desire the usual meeting of the bar held under such circumstances was dispensed with. In noticing his demise a contemporary says: "At the bar Mr. Campbell's characteristics may be described as intellectual energy and intensity. Without being an orator, these made him eloquent. No one was listened to with more attention and respect by either judges and juries. No one ever had more devoted clients —no one among his professional brethren warmer friends."

A GENTLEMAN of our acquaintance tells of the prescience one of our Ward Assessors, who valued his piano at $500. The gentleman meeting the Assessor the other day told him that he thought he had valued his piano too high. "Oh! no," said the Assessor, "it's too low—it has a splendid tone, and is really worth $800." "Very well," said the gentleman, "please send it along." "What do you mean?" queried the Assessor. "I mean that I have no piano, and how you came to put it at any price, much less $500, is what puzzles me." "Well you see," explained the Assessor, "I looked at the outside of your house, and it had all the appearance of wealth and luxury, and so I thought you ought to have a piano worth $500." How many people are assessed for what they ought to have?

THIS is the way the people's money goes. Commissioner of Pensions, Baker, charged that one R. J. Hinton instigated the charges against him, because he was dismissed. Hinton replies by declaring that he was not paid by the Government as a clerk, but as a political wire-worker in the following affidavit:

"Deponent states that he was placed on the rolls of the aforesaid office as a temporary clerk at a salary of $1,200, on account of political and clerical services he was rendering as Secretary of the Republican Resident Executive Committee during the State elections of 1871, and throughout the last Presidential campaign; that it was done with the knowledge and consent of the Secretary of the Interior, and through efforts of James M. Edmunds, Senator Chandler and Ex-Senator Harlan."

There are thousands of just such party dead beats borne on the Government pay rolls.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

In our telegraphic columns yesterday the announcement was made that the Democratic State Convention had been called to assemble in Pittsburgh. The action of the State Committee was a very graceful compliment to the City Committee which met at the St. Charles Hotel on Saturday, and one that will be duly appreciated not only by the Democracy of Pittsburgh and Allegheny county, but of all Western Pennsylvania. In no part of the State have the gains of the Democracy for the past four years been so rapid and so permanent as west of the mountains.

We can assure our brethren in the rest of the State that they will meet with a warm welcome from the iron Democracy of the Iron City and that due arrangements for their entertainment and comfort will be made. Here where the Democracy are alert and vigorous, and where the extravagance of the Radical Ring is so keenly felt by the long suffering tax payers, is a fitting place to set the campaign in motion. We do not think that we are cherishing any vain hopes when we say that the Democracy are going to make a clean sweep in Pennsylvania next year. They only want a good ticket in the field under the banner of Democracy and Reform, and they will elect it.

A SURRENDER.

Yesterday the Commissioners made a surrender, and acceded to a principle which if carried out will insure an equal and just assessment of the real estate in the county. In following THE POST's suggestion in this matter, the Commissioners have acted with more wisdom than has hitherto marked their course.

Yesterday morning a Committee of eight property owners of Moon township called upon the Commissioners, and a Sub-Committee presented the grievances of the people of that township with regard to excessive assessments. After some informal discussion it was agreed that the Committee in conjunction with the Assessors should go over the assessments and fix them at a fair and just rate, which if sustained by the proper proof would be accepted by the Board.

This is certainly fair. The owners of the property and those who have a personal knowledge of its value, upon their oaths can certainly and easily arrive at its just cash valuation. This principle having been adopted every township can correct its real grievances by the same process. We have the satisfaction of knowing that the discussion of this subject in THE POST exclusively of the entire Pittsburgh press, has, in a great measure, secured the people in their rights and and against unjust and excessive assessments and taxation. Let the people both in the city and county see that just and true assessments are made—nothing less nothing more.

COMING DOWN.

The only newspapers in Allegheny county that has spoken in behalf of the people and against the Assessment Ring is THE POST. We happen to know that very recently the protests of respectable citizens have been refused publication in other journals in this city for reasons best known to the conductor of those journals. It would almost seem as though there had been an arrangement made with the press, to keep the people from being heard. We are loth to believe this of the city press, but knowing as we do that the respectfully worded protests of the best citizens of the county have been denied publication in certain journals, we must confess that it looks very much that way.

That the people of the city and county have rights that ought to be defended is very clear to us, and when, as in the case of the illegal assessment now being made, our columns have been open to them. If our contemporaries choose to deprive the people of this right, it is their own business. The Gazette, more bold than its coworkers, comes out openly in defence of the Ring assessments, but in its issue of yesterday it shows evident signs of weakening. It is rather hard of hearing; but the voice of the people evidently begins to reach its consciousness, and by this morning we shall expect to find it admitting the right of the people to protest against unjust assessments and taxation.

Mr. Beckert, who seems to be Boss of the Commissioners, also comes down a peg or two, and in a very carefully prepared "interview" in the last Gazette, tries to set himself right. But with all the efforts both of the interviewed and interviewer; the explanation is not very satisfactory. In fact Mr. Beckert sustains the strongest charges that have been made against the Board, and by quoting the law, shows that the Board has been systematically placing *illegal* valuations upon the property. For the proof of this. He gives the form of directions to Assessors for the purpose of affixing valuations as follows:

"That you will justly and honestly, to the best of your judgment, assess and value every separate lot, piece, or tract of land, with the improvements thereon, and all personal property made taxable by the laws of this Commonwealth, within your district, at the rate or price which the same would sell for, if sold singly and separately at a *bona fide* sale, after full public notice."

Here is the law. Have the Board of Commissioners made it their guide? Not by any means. These instructions mean that the valuation is to be fixed at the cash market value of the property sold at *public sale*—not upon private terms and long or short payments; but at a *bona fide* public sale. Now it is a fact that the Board of Commissioners have refused to fix a valuation equal to the cash value of the property at public sale, or what the owner states on his oath he will take for it in cash, but at what it would sell for at *private sale* with time payments. This system is as clearly in violation of the law which Mr. Beckert quotes, as anything can be.

It is to be regretted that while Mr. Beckert was quoting the law, he did not go on and give that provision under which he is allowed to take the sworn returns of the Assessors, and add thereto fifty per cent., as he is in the habit of doing. If Mr. Beckert will call our attention to the Section, we will be greatly obliged to him, and give it a prominent place in our columns. We sincerely hope that he will furnish us with his statutory authority.

If it is a fact that the Commissioners are clothed with such extraordinary powers, and know so much more than the Assessors of the value of property they never saw, the useless expense of paying Assessors ought to be dispensed with, and the Commissioners allowed to make the assessments without embarrassment. If we understand the intent and meaning of the law, the Commissioners as a Board of Appeals are not clothed with any extraordinary powers, and even the Supreme Court of the State would not interfere with the record and proceedings of a lower court except upon good cause shown why it should make a revision. Hence we conclude that the Commissioners, as a Board of Appeals, can act only upon proof submitted, and that they can neither add to or diminish the assessments except upon proof. And yet they have assumed the right to add 50 per cent. to the assessments upon their own motion, and without the slightest proof that the valuations were too low. In view of these facts we call upon Mr. Beckert to seek another interview with the Ring organ, and give the public the law under which he exercises powers delegated to no other court in Christendom, viz., passing judgment against a man without proof and before he is summoned into court. Even the French Directory under Robespierre had the grace to bring the accused before the Tribunal for judgment and sentence, although the formality of the proofs of guilt was dispensed with.

The only other court that we remember having heard of that practiced according to the jurisprudence of the County Commissioners, was the ship captain Mark Twain tells about, who proposed to hang his prisoner first and try him afterward.

We are glad to note the fact the exposures and protests of THE POST against this assessment business is beginning to result in material benefits to property owners both in the city and county. Arrogance and arbitrary measures are being dispensed with in a measure, and reductions are being made by the very men who pooh-poohed the people for their complaints ten days ago. Mr. Beckert is beginning to come down gracefully. He even admits that it is all right and a good thing for the people to get excited over this matter, and throws out a sop for the farmers. He even goes so far in his cut and dried interview with the Gazette to say:

"Now, sir, if they will hold meetings and appoint a committee to go over assessments with the Assessors, and make what can be called anything like a fair and square valuation—something they can swear to—we'll take that as the assessment. Isn't that fair?—Mr. Beckert.

This is certainly a little more reasonable than to put a man on oath and require him to tell what he will take for his property, one-third cash and the remainder in payments, and then assume that his answer is the cash value. Property owners do not object to having a "fair and square valuation" put upon their property—but a man does object, when he makes oath to his readiness to take $30,000 cash for his property to have it assessed at $43,000, as was the case in an instance that we have already given.

The condescension of Mr. Beckert is truly charming. He admits that the people have a right to be heard occasionally—that they have some rights that even officials are bound to respect. Why did he not come to this conclusion before the people moved upon his Board with their protests?

That Mr. Beckert was able to enlighten the Gazette is also a matter of congratulation. If he would only adjourn his Board of Appeals for a week and devote himself to the elimination of the opacity of that sheet, it would no doubt be able to discover the fact that the Assessment Ring of the city are engaged in the very laudable undertaking of fictitiously swelling the assessments so as to evade the 7 per cent. limit of the Constitution, relative to municipal debts.

FAYETTE COUNTY still continues to pant for the blood of Searight. He is not to be permitted to vex the inhabitants of Colorado according to A. Stewart, Jr., who concludes a bitter epistle against him as follows:

We are asking no favors of the administration or the party; we have no name to offer and no claims to urge for this, or any other appointment at the hands of the administration; but we do ask in the name of our patriot dead; in the names of the loyal soldiers whose bones whiten every battlefield of the South; in the names of the starving prisoners of Andersonville, of Libby and Camp Sorghum, that the insult to their memory be speedily wiped out, by the removal of this man, whom the treachery and cupidity of a handful of bogus Republicans, in collusion with a few disaffected Democrats and hireling rabble, have united to foist upon a deceived and deeply injured administration. A single appointment of this kind in each of the States would be enough to seal the doom of our party.

Isn't A. S., Jr., mistaken about the doom business. The Republican party seems to thrive under just such appointments, of which there are many in every State. The appointment of honest men would seal its doom much faster. We expect in a few years Searight will come back, clothed with dignity and ducats, for of such is the Senate of the U. S.

WEAKENING DECIDEDLY.

Some time ago the Commercial set out to defend the illegal assessments that were being made, but suddenly closed its mouth, and since then, while it refuses to give publicity to the complaints of the people, has nothing to say in favor of the Ring. The Gazette also came out as the champion of the Ring, and in its issue of Monday declared that there was no "necessity" for complaining of or rectifying the assessments on the part of the people.

Since then it has weakened decidedly. THE POST allowed the people to be heard through its columns, something that every other newspaper in the city refused to do, and their unanswerable protests have compelled the Boards of Revision to listen to reason and justice. And now comes the Gazette in its issue of yesterday—two days after it denied the right of the people to complain of the injustice being done them—and says that these complaints are all proper and should be respected. We confidently expect that this morning it will claim to be the originator of the protest against the illegal assessment, for there is perhaps no other journal published on the continent which can change side with the rapidity that characterizes the Gazette on all subjects. If there were forty sides to a question it would occupy all of them in four days, if by so doing it thought it could advance the interests of the Ring.

The diminutive Leader with its microscopic ideas, also rushes into print to denounce the farmers of the county as perjurers and conspirators for the purpose of perjury and fraud. It makes the rather wonderful discovery that "assessments are not taxation, but the basis of taxation." Should it also discover that the sun shines at 12 o'clock meridian on a clear day, it will be entitled to a leather medal. We strongly incline to the belief that "assessments are the basis of taxation." That is precisely what it is. But when a man lays a solid masonry foundation 100x80 feet, it is not altogether a foregone conclusion that he intends to erect a 10x12 kitchen upon it. So also, when the Ring puts the assessments at 50 per cent, in advance of the market value of the property of the city and county, it is fair to presume that they do not intend to limit taxation to an actual cash valuation. The 50 per cent. margin is created for some purpose. The basis or foundation is made large enough to accommodate the structure that is designed for the future.

The Gazette takes particular care to assert that this excessive assessment is not being made for the purpose of building a new Court House. This is pleading guilty to an indictment before it is drawn, and wears a very suspicious look. We have not noticed that the citizens in their meetings have charged the Ring with this intention, but when the Ring's mouthpiece denies the charge before it is made, we are perfectly satisfied that such is the intention of the Ring, and that the excessive assessments were originally intended to cover a Court House job among others. If, as it is intended, the real estate of the city and county is assessed at from three hundred and fifty to four hundred million of dollars, the Ring will insist that the great wealth of the county will justify the expenditure of three or four millions of dollars in the erection of a county Court House.

The innocence and simplicity of the Gazette is so marked when talking about the pure and incorruptible elements of the Ring, that we cannot forbear to give space to one or two extracts. It says:

The impression is being created that there is a scheme to raise taxes, create debt, build a new Court House, and do many wild and impossible things, on the basis of this new assessment. We do not believe a word of it,—and there is no necessity for an increased assessment for any such purpose. The taxes must be made to meet current expenses; debts can be increased under the old assessment. To build a Court House requires legislation, and this cannot be had. In brief there are two plain and simple objects aimed at, —the enforcement of a positive legal requirement; and the equalization of taxation,—so that all shall pay in proportion to wealth. We do not believe there is a shadow of corruption, or a desire to be unfair.

The faith of the Gazette is like a gallon of mustard seed. It's faith in the Ring's honesty is proverbial, as are also its promises to advocate the interests of the people, until the Ring demands its services on the eve of an election, and then it puts on the collar and snaps and snarls at all who opposes its master. Before the late election it was pompous in its declarations that it would rise above party, and support only good men for office. But as soon as the Convention was held it turned its tune, and took for its motto: "A dishonest Republican is better than an honest Democrat." This perfectly illustrates the reliability of the Gazette's professions.

In speaking of the matter of building a new Court House, and the necessity of procuring legislation for that purpose, the Gazette remarks:

We do not believe that any Republican can be induced to propose such a measure. If it is done, we pledge our most energetic efforts to defeat it, and to defeat the re-election of any person who may propose it. And we will also be ready, at any moment, to expose and denounce any scheme of jobbery that shall look toward an increase of taxation, as the result of the new system of assessments.

We admire the editor of the Ring organ that can write such balderdash as that. It demonstrates that he is the right man in the right place—for the Ring. What job did the Ring ever undertake that did not set out with just such professions. This is precisely the way the City Hall and Water Works jobs were inaugurated. Their extent was carefully misrepresented. A City Hall that was to cost $300,000 cost nearly $1,000,000, and the Water Works that were to be constructed for less than $3,000,000 will cost $10,000,000 or more before they are completed at the present rate of wasteful extravagance, jobs and illegal contracts.

The Gazette's announcement that it holds itself in readiness to put a combination lock on the stable door after the horse is stolen, is truly characteristic. After the job takes root and establishes itself, it is ready to oppose it. Then it is too late. It must be fought from the beginning. The first steps in the job that the Ring proposes to take is in the matter of assessments—to fix the "basis" for future taxation on a scale commensurate with their ulterior designs. This done and the Ring is triumphant, and the details of the job will be worked out at leisure. Now is the time for the people to move, and we will leave it to the experience of the future whether our warnings were not timely.

CONSISTENCY AS A JEWEL.

HOW THE "GAZETTE" TUMBLED IN THE SHORT SPACE OF THREE DAYS.

There is no need of discussion over the city and county assessments. . . . But the absurd medley of fanatical raving, which it [THE POST] offers in place of honest criticism is more appropriate to an obscure country weekly than a metropolitan daily.—Monday, March 23.

But it is utterly absurd to say that the present system of assessment is governed by a dishonest ulterior design. We do not suppose an assessment can possibly be made that will please all—but it is evident that there is much misapprehension on the subject, and THE POST can seem to find no better business than to foster and increase the misunderstanding.—Tuesday, March 24.

IT is very proper that owners of real estate should carefully investigate the change being made in the rate of assessments. If the changes proposed are fair and honest, they will bear the test of the most rigid examination, and commend themselves to the acceptance of all right-thinking persons. If they are wrong, the exposure in a right and proper spirit of the errors committed, will lead to the abandonment of all that is really wrong. . . . If, however, any person thinks himself wrongod, he is not compelled to submit. He can appeal his case, and the Courts will finally determine.—Wednesday March 25.

The above extracts carry their own contrast. On Monday the Ring organ denied the right of the people to interfere with the high handed outrages of the Assessment Ring and denounced all such interference as "fanatical ravings"—on Tuesday it thinks that there is no "dishonest ulterior designs" in the assessment—and on Wednesday it declares it eminently "proper that owners of real estate should *carefully investigate* the change being made in the rate of assessments," and tells them that Courts will protect them. What will be its position by Saturday morning?

THE reports from India are not hopeful, and the gloomy prospect can no longer be denied. Up to March 1 the sum of $12,500,000 had been expended on the famine, and the expenditure by Oct. 1 will amount to $75,000,000. And yet for the need of a little extra use of money many thousands must die in the next few months. The Viceroy had not been willing to spend enough to perfect the means of transportation; and he has been too hard a taskmaster in exacting so rigorous a labor rest. Women and children are forced to shovel earth in rather a purposeless way before any food will be given them. The men are paid 4½ cents a day for this labor, and the women are paid even less. At the present price of rice this compels them to live on two-thirds of the quantity of rice furnished to convicts. But after the work is done the food is not always on hand, and so the toil may be in vain. Of the 300,000 persons now employed in the relief works one-half will perish from disease in the course of the summer. They are obliged to camp out in the open country, where dysntery, cholera, rheumatism, and low fevers make sad havoc in their numbers. During June and July the suffering in Bengal will be the most intense, but the distress will not be over until October, as the rice which is harvested in August cannot be eaten for fifty days afterward. It is too fresh and green at first, and causes sickness and disease. In a portion of Tirhoot alone, one of the famine counties, in the middle of February there were 85,000 men, women, and children struggling on the roads in search of food and government aid. Deaths from starvation has already commenced, and as the season advances the mortality will increase at a terrible ratio. The Governor-General of Bengal, Sir George Campbell, was quite right in his apprehensions. The Viceroy has shown himself unequal to the emergency.

PHILADELPHIA people are beginning to be anxious about their finances. The debt of the city now amounts to $60,000,000 more than double that of the entire State. The Inquirer says there was a secret meeting held last Saturday, at which there were present certain members of the City and State Governments and of the Park Commission. It was then proposed to increase the enormous municipal debt to $80,000,000, including an appropriation of $3,000,000 for Fairmount Park. The Inquirer enters a vigorous protest against the proposition declaring that if the increase is granted it will place the property of every citizen in peril of being nearly, if not quite absorbed by taxation. It says the Park appropriation is entirely unnecessary, and adds: "The truth is our municipal debt is already so enormously large that to increase it materially would be to destroy the prosperity of the city. There must be less debt and lower taxes, instead of more debt and higher taxes."

THE committee which has charge of the subject should now demand a personal inspection of all books and documents. It will neglect its duty if it fails to disclose to the people the full extent of the infamy of the tranaction between Sanborn, Butler, and the Federal administration.—N. Y. Post.

ROCHESTER Democrat: "Butler defends Sanborn on principle, and Sanborn kindly furnishes the principal."

HARRISBURG.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Special to The Post.

HARRISBURG, March 23, 1874.

THE HOUSE.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. SMITH (Phila.)—An act relative to the cause of divorce.

Mr. ALLEN (Warren)—An act relating to counties and townships, and regulating their officers.

Mr. JONES (Potter)—An act relative to the return of school taxes on unsettled lands.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.

Mr. WADDEL—Division of election districts.

Mr. THOMPSON (Fayette)—Repealing the Luzerne road law so far as it relates to Salt Lick township.

Mr. CAMPBELL—Relative to liens of mechanics, laborers, &c.

BILL REGULATING MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.

The bill regulating increase of municipal indebtedness was passed to a second reading.

Mr. NEWMYER made an effort to change the rate of interest from six to eight per cent., but failed.

Mr. YOUNG presented the petition of G. H. Morrison, S. C. Jennings, and one hundred citizens of Moon township against the repeal of the local option law.

Also, asked leave of absence for Mr. Laidley (Green) who lies dangerously ill at home.

HARRISBURG, March 24, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. RUTAN, joint resolutions amending the Constitution so as to make the Legislature consist of thirty-six Senators and one hundred members of the lower House, elected every two years; to hold biennial sessions, the first Assembly after the adoption to apportion the State.

Also, taking minority representation out of the Constitution in the election of Judges and County Commissioners.

Also, exempting colleges and parsonages from taxation.

Also, abolishing the numbering of ballots.

Also, an act regulating railroad corporations.

Mr. WALLACE, an act providing for the removal of county seats.

Mr. RUTAN, an act fixing salaries of State officers.

Mr. ERMENTROUT, repealing the act permitting citizens of the State to vote every three years on the question of license.

JUDICIAL APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The judicial apportionment bill passed finally; also the bill providing for an election of Lieutenant Governor.

The resolution to adjourn from March 27 to April 7 passed finally.

The afternoon session was occupied with the bill regulating cities, upon second reading.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Alexander Speer and Jno. Murdock, Jr., are here attending the session of the State agricultural society.

Warden Wright and Messrs. Nevin, Kelly, Phillips and Schmertz of the Penitentiary board appeared before the Senate Finance Committee on behalf of an appropriation.

THE HOUSE.

The House passed a number of bills finally which have already been reported on second reading.

An act relating to appeals from justices of the peace created considerable debate between Speaker McCormick and E. Myer, of Bradford.

The report of the conference committee on judical apportionment was agreed to by a vote of 61 to 23.

Mr. NEWMYER introduced an act authorizing any city to borrow money and issue bonds for municipal purposes.

HARRISBURG, March 25, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. DAVIS read in place a bill preventing officers, agents or employees of any railroad company from furnishing material or supplies to such company.

Mr. PLAYFORD, an act imposing a tax on deposits on which interest is paid by State or National banks.

THE ADVERTISING BILL.

Mr. RUTAN, from the Conference Committee on Constitution advertising, reported a bill fixing the maximum figure at $1,800 for daily papers.

The balance of the session was devoted to bills on second reading.

THE HOUSE.

A large number of calendar bills on first reading, occupied the House all morning.

NOTARIES PUBLIC FEES.

A bill passed making the fees of Notaries Public $1 50 all over the State.

Several bills were ruled out by the Speaker as being contrary to the Constitution.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Three hours were spent reading the corporation bill.

Mr. CHRISTY called up the act relative to opening roads.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Clarion) to divide the Eighth Normal School district.

Mr. ORVIS opposed and Allen supported it, and the bill passed.

Mr. YOUNG reported an agreement on the Constitutional advertising bill.

Mr. McCORMICK—An act relative to fees of Notaries Public, making the fees in Pittsburgh the same as in Philadelphia.

Mr. BATES (Crawford)—Library act.

REMOVAL OF THE PENITENTIATY.

Mr. GERWIG desires it to be understood that the appointment of a committee of three on the Penitentiary removel, was merely done to keep the matter alive, and prepare a bill for the next session, or at some future day, naming a commission of scientific men to take charge of the matter.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Butler) made a long speech on the miners' wages bill.

DIMMICK'S SUCCESSOR.

Thomas Y. Boyd, Republican, has been returned as a member from Pike and Wayne counties in place of Dimmick.

BILL SIGNED.

The judicial apportionment bill has been signed by the Governor.

THE NEW FREE RAILROAD LAW.

IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS—A LIBERAL POLICY.

Senator Rutan yesterday introduced the following bill, which will greatly facilitate the building of railroads:

SECTION 1. That all articles of association authorized by an act entitled an act, &c., approved 4th of April, 1868, may be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, when one thousand dollars of stock for every mile of railroad proposed to be made is subscribed and ten per cent. paid thereon in cash to the director named in said articles of association.

SEC. 2. Section five of the act to which this is a supplement is hereby amended so as to allow each company organized under said act, one year to complete their road for each twenty-five miles of road to be finished within two years, as provided in said section.

SEC. 3. On filing of the articles of association provided in the act aforesaid, the Governor shall issue his letters patent creating the association aforesaid a body-corporate with power to use and enjoy all the powers and privileges conferred by the act aforesaid, and the several supplements thereto.

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.

The following is the text of a new bill sent here yesterday from Pittsburgh to provide for the increase of city indebtedness.

An act to authorize any city of the Commonwealth to borrow money and issue bonds for municipal purposes.

SECTION 1. That the Councils of any city of this Commonwealth be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow money for any municipal purpose, to such amounts as shall be necessary, subject to the limitations and restrictions of the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth.

SEC 2. That the Councils of any city of this Commonwealth be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to direct the issuing of the bonds of the city in such amounts and for such periods as shall be found necessary in the exercise of the power conferred by the foregoing section. Such bonds shall be signed by the Mayor and sealed with the corporate seal of the city, and shall be of such denominations as may be determined by such Councils, and shall be payable in such time and not more than thirty years from their date, as may be determined by such Councils, and shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per centum per annum.

SEC. 3. That the Councils of any city having a floating indebtedness or maturing bonds or obligations, or of any city having assumed the indebtedness of any other municipality or corporation by consolidation under existing laws, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to fund said indebtedness, renew said obligations assumed as aforesaid by the issue of bonds in the manner and form prescribed by the second section of this act.

Senator Miles S. Humphries presented a petition to-day from one hundred citizens of Moon township against the repeal of local option.

WASHINGTON.

The New Financial Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The bill reported by Mr. Sherman to-day from the Senate Finance Committee, and which he will offer as a substitute for the bill now pending, fixes the maximum limit of United States notes at $382,000,000, but provides that for every million dollars of circulating notes issued to national banking associations, the Secretary of the Treasury shall retire seventy per cent. of United States notes until the legal tenders outstanding be reduced to $300,000,000.

POLITICAL.

The Greene County Democracy.

Special to The Post.]

WAYNESBURG, March 25.—A large Democratic meeting was held in the Court House last evening. No regular addresses were made but several questions of importance to the party were considered.

On motion of Hon. A. A. Purman the primary election was continued on the usual day. C.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE AMENDMENTS PROPOSED TO THE CONSTITUTION BY SENATOR RUTAN.

Be it enacted, etc., That the following amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the 18th Article thereof:

AMENDMENT NO. 1.

Article 2.—Amend section 16 of Article 2 so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 16 The State shall be divided into thirty-six (36) Senatorial districts of compact and contiguous territory, as nearly equal in population as may be, and each district shall be entitled to elect one (1) Senator."

AMENDMENT NO. 2.

Article 2.—Amend section 17, Article 2 so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 17. The members of the House of Representatives shall be apportioned among the several counties on a ratio obtained by dividing the population of the State, as ascertained by the most recent United States census, by one hundred (100)."

AMENDMENT NO. 3

Article 2.—Amend section 18, of article 2 so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 18. The General Assembly at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, and immediately after each United States decimal census, shall apportion the State into Senatorial and Representative districts agreeably to the provisions of the two next preceeding sections."

AMENDMENT NO. 4.

Article 3.—Amend section 4 of article 3, so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 4. Every bill shall be read at length at three different days in each House, and all amendments made thereto shall be printed or the use of the members before the final vote is taken on the bill, and no bill shall become a law unless on its final passage he vote shall be taken by ayes and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the same be entered on the journal."

AMENDMENT NO. 5.

Article 5. Amend Section 12, Article 5 so as to read as follows:

"Section 12. In Philadelphia there shall be established for each thirty housand (30,000) inhabitants one court not of record of police and civil causes with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred (100) dollars. Such court shall be held by magistrates, whose terms of office shall be five (5) years, and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters at large. They shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county, and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided as is now exercised by Aldermen, subject to such change, not including increase of civil jurisdiction as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of Alderman is abolished."

AMENDMENT NO. 6.

Article 5.—Strike out all of section 16, article 5.

AMENDMENT NO. 7.

Article 8.—Amend section 4, article 8, so as to read as follows:

"Section 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket or cause the same to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding."

AMENDMENT NO. 8.

Article 9. Amend Section 1 of Article 9, so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 1. The taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the same, and they shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the general assembly may by general laws exempt from taxes public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, colleges, parsonages and institutions of a purely public character."

Dr. Paul Schoeppe, alias J. P. Schulenburg left Baltimore yesterday afternoon in charge of Detective J. H. Dixon for Chicago, where he is charged with forgery.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. BOREMAN, from the Committee on Territories, reported, without amendment Ramsey's bill providing for the formation of Pembina Territory. The new Territory is to consist of that portion of Dakota which lies north of forty-sixth parallel, embracing an area of about 71,000 square miles. The line of the Northern Pacific Railroad runs through the proposed Territory about midway.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes and for free banking, and gave notice that to-morrow he would offer it as a substitute for the pending financial bill to equalize the distribution of the national bank currency. He said the bill was a compromise measure and was the result of great labor on the part of the committee. Some of its features were not approved of by all the members of the committee, and he himself had given his anhesion to some of the provisions with reluctance.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the House bill to equalize the distribution of currency, when Mr. Morton addressed the Senate at length, arguing that the issue of United States notes should be declared legal up to the aggregate of four hundred millions of dollars.

Mr. BAYARD spoke of the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in issuing a part of the $44,000,000 reserve, and said it was a flagrant violation of law. He did not think there was a lawyer or layman who would say that the reserve was issued in accordance with law.

Pending further discussion, the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. DAWES moved to suspend the rules and discharge the Committee of the Whole from the four hundred million currency bill in order to have it considered in the House now.

After some debate, the motion to suspend the rules was seconded by the majority of the House, and then the rules were suspended by a vote of 153 to 34.

Mr. ROBERTS then offered his amendment providing that the total amount of legal tender notes issued or to be issued shall be and shall never exceed $382,000,000.

Mr. DAWES then offered an amendment already indicated by him, and moved the previous question.

The previous question was seconded by a vote of 122 to 70, and the House proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on the adoption of Dawes amendment as an amendment to Roberts amendment, the Speaker explaining that it would require still another vote to incorporate it in the bill. The amendment was rejected; yeas 70, nays 171, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Albert, Archer, Barnum, Baez, Bromberg, Buffinton, Burleigh, Clayton, Clymer, Cox, Crook. Dawes, Dewitt, Eames, Frye, Garfield, Gooch, Hale (Maine,) Hale (New York,) Hancock, Harris (Massachusetts,) Hrwley (Connecticut,) Hendee, Herndon, E. R. Hoar, G. F. Hoar, Hooper, Hosking, Kellogg, Kendall, Lamson, Loundes, Luttrell, Magee, McDougall, Mitchell, Mellish, Nesmith, O'Brien, Page, Parker (New Hampshire,) Parsons, Pendleton, Perry, Phelps, Pierce, Pike, Platt (Virginia,) Poland, Potter, Randall, Read-Rice, E. H. Roberts, Sawyer, Schumacher, Scudder (New York,) Smart, Starkweather, Stone, Storm, Townsend, Tremaine, Waldron, Wheeler, Whitehouse, Willard (Vermont,) Willard (Michigan,) and Woodford—70.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Arthur, Ashe, Atkins, Avery, Banning, Barber, Barry, Beck, Begole, Bell, Bland, Blount, Bowen, Bradley, Bright, Buckner, Bundy, Burchard, Butler (Mass.,) Caldwell, Cannon, Cason, Cessna, Clark (N. J.,) Clark (Mo.,) Clements, Cobb, Coburn, Conger, Cook, Corwin, Cotton, Crossland, Crounz, Crutchfield, Curtis, Danford, Darroll, Davis, Dobbins, Donnan, Duel, Dunnel, Durham, Eden, Eldridge, Farwell, Field, Fort, Foster, Freeman, Giddings, Glover, Gunckle, Hogans, Harmer, Harris (Ga.,) Harris (Va.,) Harrison, Hatcher, Hathorne, Havens, Hawley (Illinois.) Hays, Hazleton (Wis.,) Hereford, Howe, Hubbell, Hunter, Hinton, Hurlburt, Hoyde, Kasson, Kelly, Killinger, Knapp, Lamar, Lamport, Lansing, Lawrence, Leach, Lewis, Longhridge, Lowe, Lynch, Marshall, Martin, Maynard, McCrary, McDill (Wis.,) McDill (Iowa,) McKee, McLean, McNulta, Milliken, Monroe, Myers, Neal, Negley, Niblack, O'Neil, Orth, Orr, Packard, Packer, Parker (Mo.,) Pelham, Phillips, Platt (Va.,) Platt (N. Y.,) Pratt, Purman, Rainey, Ransier, Rapier, Rawls, Ray, Rice, Richmond, Robbins, Robinson (Illinois.,) Robinson (Ohio,) Ross, Rusk, Saylor (Ind.,) Saylor (Ohio,) Scudder (N. J,) Sener, Sessions, Shanks, Sheats, Sheldon, Sherwood, Shoemaker, Sloss, Smith (Pa.,) Smith (N. Y.,) Smith (Va.,) Southard, Speer, Sprague, Standeford, Strait, Strawbridge, Taylor, Thornburg, Todd, Tyner, Vance, Wallace, Walls, Wards (Illinois.,) Wells, Whitehead, Whitely, Whitthorne, Williams (Wis.,) Williams (Ind.,) Williams (Mich.,) Willie, Wilson (Iowa,) Wood, Wilson (Md.,) Wolfe, Woodworth, Young (Ky.,) Young (Ga.)—168.

Nays—Messrs, Albert, Archer, Barnum, Bass, Bromberg, Buckner, Buffinton, Burchard, Burleigh, Clayton, Clymer, Colton, Cox, Dawes, Dewitt, Eames, Frye, Garfield, Gooch, Hale (Maine,) Hale (New York,) Hancock, Harris (Massachusetts,) Hrwley (Connecticut,) Hendee, Herndon, E. R. Hoar, G. F. Hoar, Hodges, Hooper, Hoskins, Hynes, Kelley, Kellogg, Kendall, Lawson, Loundes, Luttrell, Magee, MacDougle, Mellish, Merriam, Mitchell, Niles, O'Brien, Page, Parker (New Hampshire,) Parsons, Pendleton, Perry, Phelps, Pierce, Pike, Poland, Potter, Randall, Read, E. H. Roberts, Sawyer, Schumacher, Scofield, Scudder (New York,) Smart, Smith (Ohio,) Snyder, Starkweather, Stone, Storm, Townsend, Tremaine. Waldron, Ward (New Jersey,) Wheeler, Whitehouse, Willard (Vermont,) Willard (Michigan,) and Woodford—77.

After the transaction of some minor business, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1874.

THE SENATE.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate laid aside informally the bill to equalize the distribution of currency and took up the new financial bill reported by Mr. Sherman from the Committee on Finance yesterday.

Mr. SHERMAN explained the provisions of each bill. He said that the United States notes at this moment are unconvertible, irredeemable and depreciated at the rate of twelve per cent. They had depreciated ever since their issue, at one time being worth only forty cents in gold, and were now worth only ninety cents. The time must come when these notes must be redeemed in coin, and something must be done looking to that end. He quoted the annual production of precious metal in this country, the coinage, &c., and said he was not prepared to say that any day could be fixed now for resumption.

Mr. THURMAN said he had never made a personal explanation, but he was forced to do so now by what had been said by the Senator from Michigan (Ferry,) in one of his late speeches. That Senator had arraigned him because he kept quiet through this discussion as if it was not a merit not to speak. He (Thurman) thought that to delay legislation by speaking was almost a crime. The Senator (Ferry) had intimated that he was shrinking from an expression of his opinion, and read from newspapers to support his argument. Before a Senator made charges against another Senator, he should be assured of the truth whereof he spoke. He (Thurman) denied that he had ever said the panic was the result of an attempt of creditors of the east to to force debtors of the South and West into specie resumption. He had never made such a ridiculous assertion in his life. On the contrary he had always said that the panic was the result of over-trading and congressional legislation embarking in new enterprises and especially in the Northern Pacific Railroad scheme. He never uttered a word in favor of inflation, but had expressed the opinion that he was opposed to any violent or sudden measures for specie resumption. He was too much of an old-fashioned Democrat to favor embarking on any career of inflation which meant no resumption at all. The Senator (Ferry) had charged him with being absent from the Senate when votes were taken on several amendments. If he had taken the trouble to inquire he would have ascertained that at that time he (Thurman) was on a sick bed and unable to be in the Senate. Had he been present, he would have voted against all the amendments and for the motion to re-commit as he believed the committee was the place to perfect the bill and not the Senate.

Mr. FERRY said he was still at a loss to know where the Senator stood to-day. He inquired of the gentleman (Thurman) if he was in favor of the bill just reported by the Finance Committee?

Mr. THURMAN said his present belief was that he would oppose it, though he had not examined it carefully, as he had not the time to do so. His impression was that he would vote against it.

Mr. FERRY said he would vote to make the volume of legal tenders $400,000,000, and for free banking.

Mr. THURMAN said this bill fixed the amount of greenbacks at $382,000,000, and only increased the National Bank circulation to the extent of $110,000,000. Free banking meant an extension of National Bank circulation to many millions of dollars. The only limit would be the amount of government bonds which could be procured to put up as securities. It meant an indefinite extension of irredeemable paper currency and the perpetuation of the national indebtedness. If national banking was to be perpetuated, national indebtedness must be, and with this high debt, high taxation and high tariff would continue. The perpetual national banking system meant that the people of Ohio must pay three or four dollars more per thousand for their lumber from Michigan than they would have to pay if they could get it from Canada. It meant death to free trade and if the Senator (Ferry) was in favor of extending the system of national banks, he was in favor of extending the national indebtedness. He denied that the bill just reported made currency elastic. On the contrary it fixed the amount by just as arbitrary a rule as that of the present day. Though he felt adverse to the bill now, he thought it infinitely better than inflation.

Pending discussion, the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

After three hours' discussion, the minority resolution in the Georgia contested election case, that Rawls, the sitting member, was entitled to his seat, was rejected—yeas, 77; nays, 133; and the majority resolutions declaring Sloan, contestant, entitled to the seat, adopted—yeas, 135; nays, 74. It was purely a party vote, except that Messrs. Banning, Foot and Shoemaker (Pa.) voted with the Democrats. Andrew Sloan then came forward and took the "modified," not the "iron-clad" oath.

Mr. ROBERTS (New York) said: I am requested by the Workingmen's Committee of New York to present a memorial to the House of Representatives in favor of the eight-hour law, and for the removal of the supervising architect of the Treasury. This memorial is signed by twenty thousand persons, representing the Typographical Union and various trades and laboring societies of New York City. The memorial was received and ordered to be printed, but not in record, and was referred to the Committee of Civil Service Reform.

The House then proceeded to the discussion of the bill to regulate inter-State railroad commerce, and Mr. Willard (Vermont) made a constitutional and legal argument against the bill. At the close of Willar's speech, the House took a recess till half-past seven o'clock in the evening, the session to be devoted to the same subject.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes, and for free banking.

Mr. SCHURZ moved to amend the first section of the bill by striking out "82" and inserting "56," so that the maximum limit of United States notes shall be $356,000,000 instead of $382,000,000, as fixed by the bill.

A debate followed as to the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the reserve.

Mr. SHERMAN submitted a resolution providing that after half-past two o'clock to-morrow, Thursday afternoon, speeches on the Financial bill be limited to ten minutes each.

Mr. BAYARD objected.

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The House took up the bill to regulate inter-State railroad commerce, when G. F. Hoar proceeded to address the House in favor of the bill. At the close of the debate and after speeches by Messrs. Hawley (Ills.,) and Monroe and Smith (Ohio.,) Mr. Niblack moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—yeas, 92; nays, 129. Before reaching the final vote which will be taken to-morrow, the House adjourned.

POLITICAL.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRACY.

Meeting of the State Central Committee.

CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN THIS CITY IN MAY.

PHILADELPHIA March 23—The Democratic State Central Committee resolved to hold a State convention in Pittsburgh in May.

A resolution was adopted that where representative or senatorial delegates have been already selected, they shall be taken to be delegates from districts in which they severally reside and that elections shall be held for all other districts not represented, or not fully represented in accordance with and on the basis of the new apportionment.

The new elections shall be held at such times and places as the respective city or county executive committees shall designate.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION!

Crescent City Blown to Atoms

MEMPHIS, March 24.—A special to the Appeal from Helena, Arkansas, to-day, says: The tow boat Cresent City, from New Orleans, for St. Louis, with a tow of five freight barges, one fuel barge and a trading boat laden with thirteen tons of sugar, blew up at half-past eight o'clock this morning at the foot of Montezuma Island, ten miles below here. Every part of the boat was blown into atoms. She sunk in three minutes. The barges were all consumed by fire.

Following is a list of the names of those lost: Captain—James Dawson; son. Mate—Henry Gessler; pilot—John Ostrander and wife; pilot—Wm. Mundy Watman, Dan. Mattle; cabin boy—name unknown. Three colored firemen were wounded. George Van Houton, a pilot had a leg dislocated. Patrick Bacon, second engineer, bruised. Wm. Dunn, second cook, scalded. Peter Hall, proprietor of a trading boat, badly bruised. His family were all saved, and are on board the steamer Phil Allen, bound for Memphis, as are also all the wounded who are under treatment of a physician from Frear's Point. The remainder of the crew are with them rendering every assistance.

The Allen arrived at the scene a few moments after the explosion, and rendered every assistance. The ill-fated Crescent City was owned by the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company and was valued at $70,000.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 24.—The arrival of the Phil Allen, with the survivors of the Cresent City is anxiously looked for. It is thought it will doubtless be midnight or later before she arrives. Captain Good, agent of the line here is making every arrangement for the wounded. John Ostrander and wife who were lost leave six children who are in St. Louis. His wife had accompanied him on a pleasure trip.

Statement of the Engineer—List of Killed and Wounded.

MEMPHIS, March 25.—The Ledger says: the entire loss by the explosion of the Crescent City will foot up nearly three hundred thousand dollars. A portion of the remains of a man supposed to be John Ostrander, the pilot, were taken up on the steamer Vicksburg.

The engineer states that at the time of the explosion the boat was carrying one hundred and forty pounds of steam, and that five minutes before, he had tried the water and found it flush, he can give no other theory as to the cause of the explosion.

The boat had five barges in tow containing five hundred tons of coal, six hundred tons of sugar, and two hundred tons of queensware, all of which was lost.

FULL LIST OF CASUALTIES.

In addition to the list of casualties reported last night are: Frank Kelley, St. Louis, day watchmau; William Dunn, second cook, Wheeling, died on Phil, Allen; Clarence Adsit, cabin boy, Cairo; and the following colored firemen: Jihn Davis, Ki Adams, Cincinnati; Ben Johnson, Elizabethtown, Pa., were lost, and the following wounded: James Brewster, cabin boy, Madison, Ind., cut in the head; Arthur Welsh, rouster, St. Louis, cut in the head; Thos. M. McKurn, rouster, Memphis, shoulder badly bruised; Lizzie Ross, chambermaid, Cairo, skull fractured; Geo. and Albert Hall, sons of the proprietor of the trading boat, Davenport, Iowa, considerably bruised; their father was also badly scalded about the chest. The following are unhurt: Jas. O'Connor, Pittsburgh; Frank Miller, Peoria, Ills.; Gus. Sauer, Jake Lichti, Joe Miller, Morris Dheuer, Henry Erienstein, Chas. Harrison, Henry Murphy, Allen Cooper, George Tellep, O. V. Louis, Attress Ross, Cairo; Mrs. Hall and four children, Davenport; and the following colored firemen: James Hughes, Moundsville, W. Va.; Jerry Thomas, Brownsville, Pa.; James Robinson, Dave Acker, Dick Harris and Alfred Jones, St. Louis.

PERSONAL.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Hon. William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, sails for Europe on Saturday, under the advice of his physicians.

LONDON, March 25.—It is reported that Ralph Walde Emerson will receive the nomination for land rector for the University of Glasgow to succeed Disregli.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Vice President Aquilera, of the Cuban Republic, is in this city, and reports that his visits to the cities where Cubans reside, to collect subscriptions and organize expeditions, have been quite successful.

THE PITTSBURGH DEMOCRACY.

MEETING OF THE CITY COMMITTEE—ACCOUNTS AUDITED—DENUNCIATORY RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—AN INVITATION FOR THE STATE CONVENTION TO MEET HERE.

Pursuant to call the Democratic City Executive Committee met on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock at the St. Charles Hotel, the chairman, J. K. P. Duff, Esq., presiding and Jas. F. Gildea, Secretary.

Mr. James Irvin, Treasurer of the Finance Committee handed in a statement of his accounts, which was received and filed.

REPRESENTATION.

A discussion arose as to the manner of electing city delegates to the next Democratic State Convention, and which ended with the adoption of the following resolution offered by Jno. C. Barr, Esq.

Resolved, That the chair appoint a committee of five, of which he shall be chairman, to prepare a plan for the proper representation of the city in State Conventions and for the selection of candidates within those several districts.

In pursuance with the above the Chair announced the following gentlemen as said committee: Messrs. Geo. H. Kuhn, J. F. Patterson, T. O. Leary, Jr., Uzziah Stuart and J. K. P. Duff.

THE REPUDIATING RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. T. O. Leary, Jr., then offered the following, which was read:

Resolved, That the unauthorized and traitorous attack upon the Democratic candidate for City Controller on the eve of the late election in this city by W. D. Moore, as Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, deserves and receives the unqualified and emphatic denunciation of this committee; and that by his action in this matter and his equally unauthorized intrusion as such chairman into the subject of the city election in Allegheny, Mr Moore has forfeited all claim to our respect and confidence, and that his administration of the office of chairman of the County Committee can no longer be entitled to recognition and support.

Resolved, That we request of the members of the County Committee to assemble at an early date and take suitable action in regard to the conduct of Mr. Moore.

Mr. Patterson addressed the committee in favor of the passage of the resolutions just read. He said they were eminently proper, and that it was the duty of those present to adopt them or similar ones.

Messrs. Cunningham, Fagan and others coincided in the views expressed by Mr. Patterson, when the question of the adoption of the resolutions was put and declared carried unanimously.

On motion, a committee consisting of Messrs. Kuhn, Gildea and O'Leary was appointed to present the resolutions to the County Committee.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

Mr. Patterson offered the following, which was also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic Executive Committee of the city of Pittsburgh extends a cordial request to the State Executive Committee to hold the ensuing State Convention in this city, pledging a hearty welcome to the members of that body and the earnest and hospitable efforts of ourselves and fellow citizens to make the session here an agreeable one. The facilities for holding the Convention here are in every way unsurpassed, and we extend this imitation with the greater confidence because of the fact that no State Convention of the Democracy has been held here within this generation.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

PITTSBURGH M. E. CONFERENCE.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS—THE ANNUAL SESSION OVER—NEXT MEETING TO BE HELD AT ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, which has been in session during the past week at Blairsville, Pa., adjourned Tuesday morning, having previously selected Alliance, Ohio, as the next place of meeting. The list of Ministerial appointments, as determined on by the cabinet, consisting of the Bishop, and Presiding Elders, of the various districts, was announced by Bishop Foster, previous to adjournment. It is as follows:

WEST PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

S. F. Minor, Presiding Elder; Liberty street—R. T. Miller; Ames Church—R. Morrow; Main Street—J. L. Deens; Mansfield—N. G. Miller; Chartiers—S. H. Crawns; Knowlson—L. H. Eaton; Washington—H. L. Chapman; Noblestown and Fayette—J. E. Wright; Florence—E. R. Jones, E. M. Taylor; Georgetown—T. F. Pershing; Welisburg—J. Gledhill; Franklin—J. F. Huddleston; Shousetown;—To be supplied; A. L. Long, Missionary to Bulgaria; Cannonsburg—W. F. Conner; Independence—G. B. Hudson; Claysville—C. M. Westlake; Allentown—To be supplied; Peter's Creek—M. M. Sweeney; Pine Run—E. B. Griffen; Mt. Washington—E. J. Smith; Phillipsburgh—J. L. Stiffey.

SOUTH PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

H. Miller, Presding Elder; Wesley Chapel—M. W. Dallas; Trinity—W. P. Turner; Carson Street—R. Hamilton; Bingham Street—L. McGuire; Walton Church—J. Hollinghead; Monongahela City—E. Williams; Mongahela Circuit—R. B. Mansell; Bentleysville—G. W. Cranage; California and Greenfield—W. Johnson; Beallsville—J. H. Henry; Fayette City and Fairview—J. Mechem; Redstone—T. Patterson; Millsboro'—W. L. McGrew; Carmichael's—J. Huston; Waynesburg—R. J. White; Hopewell and Fairall—H. R. Hollen; Pleasant Valley—J. E. Williams; Greenboro'—To be supplied.

S. E. PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

L. R. Beacon, Presiding Elder; Smithfield street—A. W. Butts; Centenary—L. Paine; Braddocks' Field—A. B. Castle; Port Perry—W. W. Roup; McKeesport—D. A. McCready; Elizabeth—C. W. Miller; Rostraver—S. P. Miller; Bellevernon—M. McK. Garrett; Brownsville—J. Mansell; Bridgeport—J. C. Castle; Uniontown—J. J. Moffitt; Connellsville—T. H. Wilkinson; West Newton—W. Darby; Mt. Pleasant—T. Wakefield; Dawson—J. B. Taylor; Addison—D. J. Davis; Ligonier—A. P. Leonard; Unity—H. Appleton; Somerset—W. A. Stewart; Dravo and Greenock—J. C. High; New Lexington—M. D. Lichliter; Donegal—W. H. Rider; Fayette—S. Lane; Meyersdale—S. W. Davis.

Joseph Horner—Agent of Book Depository, member of Smithfield street Quarterly Conference.

Warner Long—Chaplain of Western Seamen's Friend Society, member of Smithfield Street Quarterly Conference.

EAST PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

A. J. Endsley, Presiding Elder; Butler Street—W. B. Watkins; Fifth Avenue—Jno. Grant; Emory—S. M. Vernon; Oakland—W. D. Stevens; St. Paul's—F. A. Day; Homewood Avenue—W. P. Blackburn; Wilkinsburg—D. M. Hollister; Turtle Creek—W. D. Slease; Irwin's—S. P. Woolf, J. W. Miles; Circleville—J. N. Pershing; Penn—E. M. Williams; Greensburg—J. F. Core; Latrobe—J. F. Jones; New Derry—A. C. Johnson; Blairsville—W. F. Lauck; Homer and Blacklick—T. J. Kurtz; Mechanicsburg—G. Crook; New Florence—J. T. Riley; Armagh—J. W. McIntyre; Johnstown—H. C. Beacom; Coopersdale—S. Keebler; Wilmore—J. S. Wakefield; Livermore—G. W. Baker; Belsano—J. Ashbaugh.

NORTH PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

R. L Miller, Presiding Elder; Christ Church—To be supplied; City Mission—M. J. Montgomery; Union Centenary—J. J. Illyar; Tarentum—J. Conner; Bethel—R. Cartwright; Union and Emory—B. T. Thomas; Springdale—C. McCaslin; Freeport—N. P. Kerr; Harmony—T. C. Hatfield; Butler—J. M. Swan; Kittanning—J. B. Uber; Indiana—M. J. Sleppy; Dayton—J. B. Gray; Marchand—J. A. Danks; Plumville—To be supplied; Apollo—E. D. Holtz; Sandy Creek—T. N. Eaton; Marysville—A. H. Miller; Smithport—To be supplied; Brownsdale—M. M. Eaton; Leechburg—George Orbin; Knox—Nelson Davis; Elderton—To be supplied.

I. C. Pershing, President of Pittsburgh Female College, and member of Christ Church—Quarterly Conference.

G. Loomis, President of Allegheny College and member of Christ Church—Quarterly Conference.

ALLEGHENY DISTRICT.

S. H. Nesbitt, Presiding Elder; Allegheny, Arch street—J. A. Miller; Allegheny, South Common—I. N. Baird; Allegheny, North Avenue—E. B. Snyder; Allegheny, Union—W. A. Davidson; Allegheny, Simpson—S. T. Mitchell; Allegheny, Wood's Run—M. B. Pugh; Salem—J. W. Kessler; Sewickley—J. R. Mills, Bellevue—G. W. Swift; Freedom—C. H. Edwards; New Galilee—J. W. Righter; Unionville—R. S. Ross; Beaver—W. Lynch; Bridgewater—D. L. Dempsey; Rochester—T. S. Hodgson; New Brighton—D. M. Wood; Beaver Falls—T. Finley; Enon Valley—J. G. Gogley; Letonia—J. Coil; Franklin Square—R. Jordan; Columbiana—J. J. Hays; Salem—T. N. Boyle.

Chas. Thorn, Agent Penn'a. Bible Society, member of Sewickley Quarterly Conference.

R. T. Taylor, President Beaver Female Seminary, and member of Beaver Quarterly Conference.

CANTON DISTRICT.

W. Cox, Presiding Elder; Canton, First Church—C. W. Smith; Canton, Second Church—G. A. Lowman; Massilon—J. M. Carr; Greentown—H. W. Stewart; Marlboro—A. E. Ward; Alliance—W. H. Locke, Mt. Union—W. Brown; Damascoville—A. J. Crane; New Lisbon—S. Y. Kennedy; Elkton—Winnett Bedall; Hanoverton—M. J. Slutz; Salineville—G. W. Johnson;—Carrollton—W. L. Dixon; Minerva—C. B. Henthorn; Mechanickstown—J. A. Hunter; Malvern—J. D. Leggett; Waynesburg—J. E. Hollister; Sandyville—J. W. McAbee; New Cumberland—F. I. Swaney; Philadelphia Plains—J. R. Cooper; Franklin—W. K. Brown.

O. N. Hartshorn—President Mount Union College.

W. Hunter, editor of the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.

STEUBENVILLE DISTRICT.

J. Williams, Presiding Elder. Steubenville—Kramer J. S. Bracken, Hamlin J W. Baker, Thomson D. H. Stewart, Finley S. R. Keyes. Wellsville—J. H. Hollingshead; East Liverpool—E. Hingeley Richmond—E. Ellison; Harlem—J. J. Jackson; Wintersville—D. K. Stevenson; Smithfield—T. Storer; Bloomfield—O. S. Bachtel; New Somerset—G. W. Dennis; Leesburg—A. Scott; New Market—J. Stephens; Leavittsville—J. M. Bray; Hammondsville—J. W. Smith; East Springfield—I. S. Winters; Smith's Ferry—D. N. Stafford; Unionport—W. D. Starkey; Sloan's—J. R. Roller.

R. S. Hogue, Professor in New Market College, member of New Market Quarterly Conference.

CAMBRIDGE DISTRICT.

A. L. Petty, Presiding Elder; Cambridge—J. H. Conkle; New Philadelphia—I. A. Pearce; Coshocton—B. F. Bearzell; Cadiz—A. H. Norcross; Asbury—I. K. Rader, J. Drummond; Martin's Ferry—H. B. Edwards; Urichsville—S. Crouse; Gnadenhutten—W. Peregory; Winchester Washington—C. J. Feitt; Adamsville—J. W. Toland, Taylor Phillips; East Plainfield—A. V. Galbraith; Milmersville—J. W. Weaver; Liberty—I. N. McAbee; Deersville—T. W. Anderson; Tippecanoe—N. Luccock; Bethel—J. E. Starkey; New Athens—J. H. Doan; Warrenton—J. T. Charlton, West Wheeling and Mt. Pleasant—John Q. A. Miller; Bethel Mission—To be supplied by T. S. Luccock; B. E Edgell, missionary to China.

M'CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT.

S. M. Hickman, Presiding Elder; McConnellsville—A. R. Chapman; Beverly—W. H. Piggott; Unionville—W. S. Cummings; Mt. Zion—N. C. Worthington; Morgan—R. S. Strahl; Richhill—J. W. Foutz; Bethel—W. R. Barcus; Sonora—E. B. Webster; Duncan's Falls—D. Gordon; Senecaville—G. G. Waters, J. W. Robbins; Quaker City—M. C. Grimes; Summerfield—H. M. Radir; Freedom—J. C. Russell; Stafford—L. Timberlake, one to be supplied; Caldwell—D. C. Knowles; Macksburg—A. D. McCormick; Salem—S. P. Marsh, sup.; Lebanon—W. N. Webster, one to be supplied; Newport—F. D. Fast; Muskingum—to be supplied; Brownsville—W. F. Smith.

C. A. Holmes transferred to Central Pennsylvania Conference, stationed at Chase church, Harrisburg.

D. A. Pierce, transferred to St. Louis Conference.

BARNESVILLE DISTRICT.

S. Burt, Presiding Elder; Barnesville—J. A. Swaney; Bridgeport—T. McCleary; Bellaire—Jas. H. Rogers; St. Clairsville—J. D. Vail; Fairview—P. G. Edmonds; Morristown—John Albright; Belmont—Supply by A. G. Robb; Woodsfield—Homer J Smith; Woodsfield Circuit—To be supplied; Somerton—M. J. Ingram; Barnesville Circuit—H. H. Pershing; Hendrysburg—D. Rhodes; Beallsville—To be supplied; Hannibal—R. M. Freshwater; Clarington—J. Shaw; Centerville—L. D. King; Bellair Circuit—G. A. Sheets; Moorefield—John Wright; Freeport—J. H. White; Powhattan—J. I. Wilson; Antioch—W. Gamble.

After a very excellent address by Bishop Foster, the Conference adjourned at 10 a. m., March 21, after perhaps the most pleasant and profitable session held for many years. All were pleased, and gave much praise to the excellent retiring Presiding Elders, Rev. H. Snodgrass and Rev. John Grant, and also to the local committee for the pleasant entertainment provided for the Conference.

WEEKLY DEATH RECORD.

PITTSBURGH.

The deaths in this city during the past week, as reported by the Board of Health, were 47; males, 26; females, 21; married, 17; single, 30, from the following diseases: Alcoholism, accident, accident by burn, atelectasis, apoplexy, cerebral, apoplexy, pulmonary, one each; bronchitis, capillary three; cancer of stomach, cerebro-spinal meningitis, one each; consumption, six; convulsions, two; cellulitis, diarrhea, enteritis, acute, one each; fever, typhoid, scarlet, three each; gastrititis, acute, dilatation, valvular disease, of heart, lungs, congestion of, measles, metro-peritonitis, one each; premature birth, two; pneumonitis, three; pericarditis, four; splenitic, ulceration of stomach, one each; whooping cough, two. Total forty-seven. Of the above there were under 1 year 8; from 1 to 2 years 3; 2 to 5, 5; 5 to 10, 4; 10 to 15, 2; 15 to 20, 2; 20 to 30, 5; 30 to 40, 3; 40 to 50, 6; 50 to 60, 4; 60 to 70, 3; 70 to 80, 2.

ALLEGHENY.

The Allegheny Health Committee announce 23 deaths as having taken place on the North Side during the past week; 12 males and eleven females, from the following diseases: Consumption, 6; still-born, apoplexy, general debility and pneumonia, each 2; drowned, old age, cystitis, glossitis, chronic bronchitis, marasmus, water on brain, meningitis, cerebro-spinal meningitis, each one.

DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS.

The general verdict in regard to the wagons and other vehicles manufactured by Messrs. C. Coleman & Son, is that for ease in running, excellence of material and workmanship, and durability, they stand without a rival. Messrs. Coleman & Son exercise the greatest care and pains to construct nothing but honest work, and the satisfaction given by their manufactures, as also their great success in business, attest that they have fully succeeded in their endeavors. Works on Marion avenue, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny City.

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THE verdict in the case of Miss Nettie McKee, giving the young lady her title to an estate valued at over half a million dollars, appears to meet with general approbation. The matter will be taken to the Supreme Court by the plaintiffs, Mrs. Jas. McGunnegle et al.

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Wm. John Robinson plead guilty to felonious assault and battery, in drawing a pistol upon Alderman McMasters, and was remanded for sentence. He also plead guilty to assault and battery in another case.

Frank Carrigan plead guilty to illegal liquor selling, in South Fayette, and was fined $50 and costs.

Sarah Griffin was acquitted of aggravated assault and battery upon Mrs. Regan, and the latter was ordered to pay the costs.

Pat Flanery, Obadiah Wilk and Richard Hays, were severally convicted of larceny.

Joseph Werle plead guilty to two charges of larceny.

Joseph Knowland was arraigned to answer a charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

In the case of Graff vs. Uhlman, before reported, the jury found for the plaintiff the sum of $31 16.

Vichestein vs. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company. On trial.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and Ewing.

The case of Lean and Ferguson vs Everson, Knapp & Co., before reported, is still on trial before Judge Ewing.

The case of Huckestein vs. Kelcher, is still on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Fred. W. Heidekope, creditor, vs. A. H. Bronson, debtor, of Crawford county, in bankruptcy. Hearing on the motion for an injunction extended to the 24th inst. S. Schoyer, Esq., for creditor.

Bodine & Payne, creditor, vs. J. P. Felt & Co., debtors in bankruptcy, Cameron county. Case ordered for trial at the April special team. Louther for creditors.

Roger Kenyon, bankrupt of Susquehanna county. Petition of bankrupt for discharge presented, and order made for final examination before Register Willard, at Scranton. Little for bankrupt.

Mackin Bros., bankrupts, Warren county. Leave granted John Olmstead, a creditor, to file exceptions to appraisement and exemptions claimed, and time extended twenty days. Davenport and Griffith for exceptants.

E. Gallonn & Bro., bankrupts, Luzerne county. Register's report on petition of Fred. W. Ginister, Esq., for compensation as Solicitor, approved, and assignee directed to pay the sum recommended.

Houghton, Orr & Co., bankrupts, Tioga county; assignee's report of sale of certain real estate filed, subject to exceptions within ten days. Cameron for assignee.

James M. Fahnestock, creditor, vs. Jesse Ingham, debtor, Pittsburgh, in bankruptcy. Montooth and Lazear for the creditor.

Farrow, Gumbert & Co. vs. the steamboat Ella Layman, in admiralty. Libel for supplies filed, and attachment and monition ordered, returnable 7th prox. Bruce & Negley for libellants.

Andrew Ackley vs. steamboat Hercules, in admiralty. Ætna Fire and Marine insurance Company allowed to intervene. Barton for libellant.

John Bigley vs. the steam tug J. Sharp McDonald, in admiralty. Ætna Fire and Marine Insurance Company allowed to intervene. Barton for libellant.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

John McKenna, charged by Samuel Herron with larceny was acquitted.

Jerry Carvenor, charged by Benjamin Price with burglary and larceny in breaking into his store on the South Side, was found guilty of larceny.

The jury were out in the case of Martha Graham, charged by Mrs. Mitchel with assault and battery.

John Jardine, charged by John W. Hood with aggravated assault and battery was convicted of assault and battery in its simplest form.

Adolph G. Zwanzig, charged by John Bandly with embezzlement was———

David C. Stewart, charged with false pretense was acquitted.

A jury was called in the case of Frank Vogel, Nick Fisher, Frank Reife and Wendel Helmuth, charged with stealing a load of iron from the Jackson steel works in Allegheny on the 24th of February, after which court adjourned.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

The jury in the case of Vichestain vs. The Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railway Company, an action to recover for damages alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff, by reason of the company locating its road near his property and making excavations, returned a verdict for plaintiff for $425. The case was an appeal from the award of viewers, who allowed $350.

Maria Louisa McGunnigle, widow of James McGunnigle, and John A. McKee vs. Nettie Adelia McKee, et al. This is an action of ejectment for possession of the Kee's Rocks property, aggregating something like half a million, which was devised to defendant by the late Thomas McKee, of Allegheny City. The deceased adopted Miss Nettie, and had an act of Assembly passed at Harrisburg legitimating her and making her his lawful heir, and to her he bequeathed everything he owned. The children of Alexander McKee, of whom Mrs. McGunnigle is one, claim that the property rightfully belonged to them, and accordingly began an action of ejectment shortly after the will of the deceased was made. The case is on trial.

District Court—Judges White and Kirkpatrick.

The case of Huckstein vs. Kelcher is still on trial.

In the case of Lean & Ferguson vs. Everson, Knap & Co., a verdict for plaintiffs for $4,369 15 was rendered.

The case of N. Snyder & Co. vs. The Pittsburgh Tar and Chemical Works, an action to recover for labor done on tanks, is on trial.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

M. R. Colvin, Luzerne county, bankrupt. Petition of Dr. T. Stewart, a creditor, for the ascertainment and liquidation of alleged lien, was referred to Register Willard for examination and report.

Roberts & Co., creditors, vs. Frank

THAT BAD BUSINESS.

THE WATER BOND CONSPIRACY.

[From Daily Post of Saturday.]

The hearing of the conspiracy case of the Commonwealth against John Ross, Robt. J. Grier, Robert Dickson, Frank Ardary and Thos. S. Blair was resumed yesterday morning before Alderman McMasters, in Select Council chamber. The defendants, with the exception of Robt. J. Grier were all present. Col. Bayne, county District Attorney and R. B. Carnahan, Esq., represented the prosecution and Messrs. Marshall, Brown and Hampton, the defendants. The attendance was large, and the progress of the case was watched with interest.

MORNING SESSION.

ONE OF THE LATE WATER COMMISSIONERS ON THE STAND.

D. W. C. Carroll, sworn—I was a member of the Water Commission at the time bonds were issued. John Ross was Secretary. He had charge of all bonds, etc., there were supposed to be in the safe in the office. I didn't know that these bonds ever left the safe; can't speak for the other commissioners; the official opinion of the commissioners was that they had not been disposed of; John Ross was not authorized to dispose of them; Ross never reported what he was doing with these bonds; Ross kept the key of that safe; the Nation Trust Company was made one of the depositaries for the sale of bonds. There were five or six such depositaries; bonds were issued in amount between five and six hundred thousand dollars; in June or August the resolution authorizing the depositing of $150,000 in the depositaries were rescinded; I can't recollect whether these bonds had been recalled.

Q.—Did you or the Commission know these bonds to be in any depositaries at the time of the rescinding of the resolution?

A.—They were aware of some outstanding sums.

Cross-examined by Mr. Marshall—Do not know of the board looking over the books of the Commission; they trusted Mr. Ross to negotiate and sell bonds for cash; the moneys might be delivered in the office or not; was a member when the troubles began; total amount bonds issued were some three and a half millions; think I knew of the amount of bonds on the market; they were issued in regular numbers; I examined the "tabs" representing sales only; just examined these tabs in July, August and September; didn't know what amount in money was at the disposal of the city; checks and drafts came payable to my order; never ascertained whether the funds were all right on these checks; it would take some time; we had all confidence in Mr. Ross doing things on the square, and he was allowed no commission on sales of bonds.

Further testimony showed that Mr. Ross had the burden of all such transactions of the Water Commission.

Mr. Bayne (showing the minute book of the Water Commission) read from the record of Monday, April 21, 1873, the resolution authorizing the Nation Trust Co. and other institutions to negotiate bonds. Also, the meeting of June 25, 1873, rescinding the above.

(Then ensued a protracted examination of books and bonds brought from the Controller's office by a young gentleman, who appeared disgusted with the proceeding.) A list of bonds issued, and to whom and for what amounts, was then produced.

Mr. Marshall asked what this was for.

Mr. Carroll stated that bonds numbered as shown in the books were issued in sums of $10,000 each.

SEIDLE'S BOOK-KEEING.

E. Seidle—recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Marshall—At present am doing nothing; have worked at the bank for three years; don't remember just when I ceased working on the books; it was about a week or two after the bank closed; have been arrested on a charge of conspiracy in altering the books of the bank; these balances I struck, some of them before I left the bank; the balance of October 1st, in Dickson, Stewart & Co.'s account, is my work; the balance against them on January 1st, I don't know who made out; I didn't make them, nor do I know whether they are right or wrong; don't know whether they are $100,000 wrong or not; in the account of Robert Dickson, the balance of October 1, 1873, is my work; this is correct according to the "tabs"; the balance of February 11, 1874, is in a hand I don't know; my last entry in this account was August 18, 1873; can't tell anything of subsequent accounts; in Thos. S. Blair's account (individual,) the balance of Nov. 15, 1872, of $105 42, is my work; in August there is no credit for $3,000; no credit for a $7,000 note September 21, nor a memorandum in pencil; don't know who made it; October 2, $2,000 is not credited; after July 3, 1873, there is no entry to his credit in the Blair Iron and Steel Company; swore to a balance, but don't know whose work the balance was.

FRANK ARDARY'S ACCOUNT.

Ardary's balance of $153,547 93 is not my work; don't know whose it is; don't know whether it is correct or not; did all my work from tabs. In Mr. Ross' account the balance, $224,656 66, is mine, as is also that of October 29, of $225,656 66. These are also correct according to the tabs. Bob Grier's balance of $995 75 was my work. I was satisfied the bank owed him that at the time. Subsequent charges, such as one of $40,000, I don't know to be right.

Q.—When did you first get the order from Grier to make false entries?

Objected to by Mr. Robb, but overuled.

A.—Never had any such talk; Grier told me to make false entries; I objected; he insisted; can't tell when this first took place; about a year before he left I began making false entries; don't recollect just what account I began in; they were in the depositor's account; they wouldn't amount to $2,000,000, nor $1,600,000; not over $200,000.

SEIDLE AND GRIER

Mr. M.—Put all your little peccadilloes together, would they amount to one and a half million?

A.—Can't tell. Have been in the bank two and half years. My salary at last was $1,060. Can't tell to whose account these errors ran. Kept no memoranda. Grier made no explanation as to when he ordered me to falsify entries. He told me I "needn't mind saying anything." Don't remember swearing before the commission that Grier told me to say nothing to the directors. The book was calculated to deceive any one inspecting these books as to the state of the bank. Never told Dickson or any other director what I had done, or any stockholder. Grier alone knew of it. Young Dickson was in the bank with me. Have no recollections of telling him or Blair, the messenger; neither the President nor any accountant could have found out these errors without going behind the ledger. The board were never furnished with a statement of the state of business. Don't recollect swearing that Grier kept two accounts, one for himself and one for the board. Didn't know the bank was rotten for a year before it closed. Can't remember the amount of any single false entry.

Examined by Mr. Robb—Never made an entry upon my own responsibility; Grier assumed all responsibility in such cases.

DOWN TO DOTS.

Examined by Mr. Burgwin—Most all of these false entries were taken from Ross' account and taken to Dr. or Cr. of other accounts; don't recollect whose these letter accounts were; these changes wouldn't change the totals of the deposit account; know the writing of all the men in the bank; (shown tabs) here is one for $2,500; don't know the handwriting; another for $3,000; don't know it; don't think it is the writing of any one in the bank.

Cross-examined by Mr. Marshall—What book is this?

A.—General ledger.

Mr. M.—Here's a charge against Elizabeth Musgrave of $20,000; is it correct? Isn't it a false entry? In this other account isn't this a false entry of $20,000? Bridget McKenhan's $20,000—isn't this false? A. Murray, same page, another false entry of $20,000. In all, some $200,000 of the false entries were confessed to by Seidle on the same page—(i. e. page 413.)

Q. continued—Anything in the bank at this time? A.—He had not.

Q.—Have you a million false entries in this book? A.—Don't think I have.

FORCING BALANCES.

Cross-examined by Mr. John Hampton—Do not know Mr. Carroll, of the Water Commission; no member of the Commission asked about bonds; went into the bank in April, 1871, at a salary of $600; don't recollect when Grier first asked me to falsify; can't remember the time; can't recall the occasion; never kept any memorandum; Grier said that he would take the responsibility; the year this begun may have been 1873; don't think I made any false entries before them; got no compensation for it, only obeyed instructions; falsified Ross' account in July or a few days before; took $200,000 from the account of Ross and distributed it among various accounts; Grier gave me the names of the latter; obeyed Grier implicitly in all these things.

Cross-examined by Mr. Marshall and recalled to the general ledger—Q—These false entries on page 413, would they not appear in the semi-annual statement?

A.—I don't know; can't tell whether these were from the January or July settlement, 1873; changed Bridget McKenna's account from $100 to $20,100.

An animated discussion over the books ensued, and the witness was asked to state the nature of the changes in five accounts of $30,000 each. On being asked whether these alterations took place before or after the balancing of the account, Mr. Seidle said he couldn't tell. To Mr. Marshall he stated that these changes were made to force the balance with, in other accounts.

It was then agreed to adjourn until this afternoon at three o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

It was some time after three o,clock before the hearing was resumed. The counsel on both sides and the defendants were all in their places promptly. When 'Squire McMasters had called the majesterial court to order, Mr. Charles Seibert was placed on the stand, and testified under oath as follows:

EX-POST-FACTO ENTRIES.

I have been engaged as an accountant in banks for a number of years; [Robt. Dickson's account shown]; did not go over this account; made an entry the account of Robt. Grier of $83,000 from memorandum checks found in the safe; in the Blair Iron and Steel Company's account, I brought down the balance, $1,996 74; the account now shows an overdraft of some $3,000; have understood since then that other credits were due.

OVERDRAFTS—CHARGING UP.

Robt. Wardrop, sworn—Was a clerk in McVay's bank; have lately been with Mr. Bailey, receiver of the Nation Trust Company; had orders from him to charge up all overdue notes; on February 25th charged up a $5,000 draft on Chicago of the Blair Iron and Steel Company; in Blair's account I credited $9,000 at the instance of Mr. Morrison Foster for Mr. Blair; in the account of Robert Dickson I charged two notes, $5,000; in Dickson, Stewart & Co.'s account I charged up two notes amounting to $7,200; we found about $20,000 discounts in their bank book, which were not in the account of the bank and we allowed them; we then found the balance to be over $8,000 overchecked; did no figuring in Ross' account; there has been scratching on the book; I charged up in Frank Ardary's account $100,000; to the date of June 30, 1871, we found in the scratcher entries to about $23,000 never posted; in one place we found overdrawn $16,000, which was thereafter dropped and never carried forward; we also found old notes to the amount of $66,000, which were not connected and these we charged up; we did not have Mr. Ardary's book; we sent for the pass book two or three times and other parties were after it; Mr. Ardary was the maker of the $66,000 notes.

On being cross-examined, witness explained that these entries were made after the prosecution was brought, and by order of the Receiver; we charged up everything there that we thought should be charged; we charged up the five thousand dollar Chicago draft to the Iron and Steel Company because the two accounts were intimately connected.

THE STOLEN WATER BONDS.

Colonel Bayne here rose and stated that he presumed the defense would admit that the bonds were taken from the city, disposed of in Philadelphia, and that the proceeds did not go to the city.

Mr. Marshall stated that the defense would admit the city of Pittsburgh had not received any returns for their bonds until the award of the arbitrators.

WHO CARRIED THE KEY.

Mr. Seidle was here recalled and testified that Grier, young Blair (clerk) and young Dickson (Teller) carried the outside safe key; think only Grier and Dickson knew the outside combination lock.

Thomas D. Blair sworn—Was employed at the bank for five years; know these three defendants; the President (Dickson) was there nearly every day; he staid there an hour more or less and sometimes all day; have seen Thos. S. Blair, Grier, Ardary and Ross each go into the back room; know the directors to have met there; don't recollect of seeing Ross in the back room; have seen Ross and Grier talking together first saw the form of a "thunder and lightning" note about October, that was the time Mr. Blair went to Philadelphia.

A MOTION BY THE DEFENSE.

Mr. Jno. H. Hampton, Esq., for the defense here moved that the defendants be discharged, on the ground that the Commonwealth had failed to make out a case of probable cause. He characterized as bald the attempt by the defense to show a case of conspiracy. The speaker further said that the county District Attorney (Col. Bayne) had no right to appear before a committing magistrate.

Col. Bayne opposed the motion. As District Attorney he felt it his particular duty to appear, and the insinuation of Mr. Hampton was out of place. He then reviewed the testimony and claimed that each of the defendants should be held for their appearance before the Grand Jury to answer the charge of conspiracy to defraud the city of Pittsburgh, the probable cause of which had been shown.

Hon. R. B. Carnahan followed for the Commonwealth, and Thos. M. Marshall, Esq., for the defense.

BLAIR AND ARDARY DISCHARGED.

During Mr. Marshall's argument, Col. Bayne stated that he would enter a noll. pros. as to Mr. Thos. S. Blair and Mr. Frank Ardary.

The magistrate on this motion at once discharged the two defendants named.

At the conclusion of Mr. Marshall's remarks, 'Squire McMasters adjourned the hearing until Monday, when the defense will be required to produce their witnesses.

The defendants are now John Ross, Robt. J. Grier and Robert Dickson.

CONSUMPTION,

The scourge of the human family, may in its early stages be promptly arrested and permanently cured.

RAVENSWOOD, W. Va., Oct. 28, 1872.

DR. R. V. PIERCE:

Sir—For the last year I have been using your Golden Medical Discovery. I owe my life to it, having been afflicted for several years. Did not use it but a short time before I was benefited; at that time I was very bad, not able to sit up much, was suffering greatly with my throat, was getting blind, had a dry cough and much pain in my lungs. I have used twelve bottles of the discovery, and am almost well.

KATE T. WARDNER.

A son of Mr. J. H. Mesek, of Chatham Four Corners, N. Y., has been cured of consumption by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—so says Mr. C. B. Canfield, editor of the Chatham Courier.

S. R. Eglar, druggist, of West Union, O., writes to state that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has effected a wonderful cure of consumption in his neighborhood.

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THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Stewart, Wilson, Duff, Powell and Robertson, charged with burglarizing the residence of Rev. Dr. Hodge, in Allegheny, were found guilty. Two of them, Duff and Powell, being boys, were recommended to mercy. Stewart was also convicted of receiving stolen goods.

George Hoffman, charged by William Zhender with entering a building with felonious intent, was acquitted.

John Reese, charged by Franklin McGuire with felonious assault and battery, was found guilty of simple assault and battery.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

The jury were out in the case of Devore et ux., vs. Boyd & Son.

In the cases of Melissa Thomas vs. Alex Thomas, and Alex. Thomas vs. Melissa Thomas, libels in divorce, the jury found for the wife.

The case of Catharine Faughner vs. Wm. Dilworth, Jr. et al., an action in ejectment, is on trial.

Henry R. Fowhl vs. John Sherlock, sci. fa on a mechanic's lien, is on trial.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and Ewing.

Lean & Ferguson vs. Wm. H. Everson et al., partners as Everson Graff & Co., an action to recover for work done is on trial.

A motion was made in the case of John Peter vs. Henry Brown, for a new trial. The motion will be argued to-morrow.

The case of William Leaf et ux. vs. John Lindsay, an action for slander is on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

C. B. Carpenter, Luzerne county, bankrupt. On petition of assignee, an order was made for the examination of bankrupt before Register Williard.

Jacob W. Snook vs. G. W. Sapp, of Clinton county, debtor, waiver of the usual order and consents to adjudication, was presented and debtor adjudged a bankrupt. Referred to Register Smith, of Tioga.

C. S. Culp, of Westmoreland county, bankrupt. Report of Marshal Hall, as provisional assignee, of sale of certain personal property, was presented and approved, and assignee directed to pay the residue into the registry of the court.

Duncan Keith, of Armstrong county, bankrupt. Rule on Malcolm Hay, Esq., assignee, to show cause why he should not sue out a writ of error in the case of Mr. W. Dalles vs. Duncan Keith, in the Court of Common Pleas of Armstrong county, and have judgment revived. Returnable on the 30th instant. Weir & Gibson for rule.

S. S. Walters & Co., creditors, vs. John H. Harmon, Armstrong county, debtor, in bankruptcy. Answer and demand for jury trial filed. Trial granted, and fixed for April, special term.

Duncan Keith, Armstron county, bankrupt. Petition of J. W. Redpath, creditor, for payment of money on certain judgment. Referred to Register Schaffer for examination and report. Weir and Gibson for petitioners.

Andrew Ackley vs. steam tug Hercules, in admiralty. Geo. W. Coffin was allowed to intervene for supplies. Brown and Lamble for libellant. J. B. Sheriff & Son, of Pittsburgh was also allowed to intervene for materials furnished.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Daniel Gelbhart, charged with seduction, fornication and bastardy, was allowed a nolle pros. on payment of costs and furnishing security in $500.

The jury were out in the case of Mortimer Hawkins, charged with assault and battery with intent to commit a rape, Emma Granor, prosecutrix.

John Jones, charged with larceny from the person of Mr. Bullett was acquitted.

Edward Gordon, on trial for the larceny of a coat from Abel A. Patterson was acquitted.

Surety and abandonment cases will be taken up to-day.

The constables of the 1st, 7th and 21st wards, Pittsburgh, and of Wilkins township, will appear before the grand jury in their returns, Tuesday, March 24, 1874, at ten o'clock a. m.

Court of Common Pleas.—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Weiler & Ellis vs. E. Reidenbach & Co., actionon a book account. Verdict for plaintiffs for $213 24.

Dr. M. Kernaghan's executors vs. Edward D. Dithridge, surviving partner of the firm of Dithridge & Son, action on a promissory note; verdict for plaintiff $5,073 13. A motion was made for a new trial.

Henry C. Fry, trustee of Minerva Everson, vs. Richard Everson, action to recover on a contract. Verdict for plaintiff $1,336.

The jury were out in the case of J. A. Graff vs. G. Uhlman & Son.

District Court—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

The cases of Lean & Ferguson vs. Everson, Knapp & Co., and John Huckestine vs. Daniel Keicher, are still on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

John D. Warner, of Luzerne county, bankrupt. The appointment of C. H. Wells, Esq., of Scranton, as assignee, was approved.

Michael Biglin, of Luzerne county, bankrupt. Petition of bankrupt for an allowance out of the fund in the hands of the assignee in the exemption, referred to Register Willard for examination and report.

Wm. O. Williams, Erie county, bankrupt. An order was made for the sale of real estate, discharged of and subject to certain liens. Woodruff for assignee.

O. S. Culp, of Westmoreland county, bankrupt. Appointment of J. C. Taylor, of Monongahela City, as assignee, was approved.

Jacob Everett & Co. et al. creditors, vs. Wm. M. Curtis, of Clinton county, debtor in bankruptcy. Debtor adjudged a bankrupt, and matter referred to Register Smith, of Tioga.

James Lum, Jr., of Washington county, bankrupt, for examination under the act. Referred to Register Harper.

Conrad Reiter, of Allegheny City, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Shaffer. S. C. Schoyer for debtor.

Peter Campbell, Westmoreland county, bankrupt. Deed to trustee approved, and order made staying proceedings.

Martin H. Phillips, Titusville, bankrupt. Petition for discharge from bankruptcy presented and final hearing ordered before Register Rodgers.

J. H. Welsh and Jacob Stott, creditors, filed a petition in bankruptcy against Smith and Kennedy, of Erie, creditors. Usual order granted.

John Bigley vs. steamboat Oil Valley. Belmont Coal Company was allowed to intervene.

Andrew Ackley vs. steam tug Hercules, Irwin & McCaslin; the Belmont Coal Company, Thos. Sheridan, Wm. S. Grahave leave to intervene.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS—SENTENCE DAY IN THE QUARTER SESSIONS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Frederick Roessier, indicted for felonious assault and battery on John Flecker at a wedding in Reserve township, was fined twenty dollars and costs.

John Britt for attempting to burglarize the house of Mr. Gallagher, on the South Side, and for feloniously shooting at Mr. G., was sentenced to eight years imprisonment in the penitentiary; five years on the first count and three on the second.

David Mohr, for the larceny of a ring, got nine months to the Work House.

Benjamin Page, for the larceny of three bowls worth fifteen cents apiece, got nine months to the Work House.

D. F. Pennington, and John Baird, convicted of assault and battery in ejecting a refractory passenger from a car because he refused to pay his fare, were fined ten dollars and costs each.

James Harris, for the larceny of three rolls of butter, was sentenced to jail for six months.

James Morgan for the larceny of a watch, received a sentence of a year in the same institution.

Dr. F. B. Cooper not appearing when his case was called, his bail was declared forfeited

Joseph Stewart, convicted of burglarizing the residence of Rev. Dr. Hodge, in Allegheny, was sentenced to the penitentiary for seven years. John Wilson and William Robinson, partners of Stewart, got six years each. Charles Powell, another partner about sixteen years of age, was let off with two years in the Work House.

John Gilbert, who plead guilty to a charge of larceny, was allowed to go free upon payment of costs.

The constables of the First, Seventh and Twenty-first wards, Pittsburgh, and of Wilkins township, will appear before the Grand Jury on their returns, to-morrow, at 10 o'clock.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Sterritt.

Final order was made granting a charter of incorporation to "The Board of Home Missions of the United Presbyterian Church of North America."

Viewers were appointed to appraise the land of J. H. Hays, desired to be occupied by the Pittsburgh and Connelisville Railroad, in accordance with a petition filed on the 14th instant.

Joseph Jones, petitioned for a severance of the marital tie binding him to Elizabeth Jones, on the ground of adultery.

Elizabeth Ann Hoffman asked for a divorce from her husband Jacob.

Mary Jane Walker also asked for a severance from John Andrew Walker. Subpœnas were awarded in each case.

In the matter of the division of the property of the Humboldt and Morse School Sub-district, the report of the Commissioners was confirmed absolutely.

W. A. Lewis, Esq., was appointed Auditor in the matter of distribution of the funds in the hands of A. W. Erwin, assignee of James McGregor.

In the case of Hetty Scharff, by her next friend, Joseph Scharff, libel in divorce, Thomas H. Davis, Esq., was appointed examiner to take testimony.

In the case of Devore et ux. vs. W. M. Boyd & Son, defendants' counsel moved for a new trial.

District Court.

No business of public interest was transacted in this Court.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

H. W. Wall, of Luzerne county, bankrupt. Petition of John Stewart and H. G. Smith, creditors, for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens. Referred to Register Williard for examination and report.

Nicolars Muller, of Pittsburgh, bankrupt. Assignee's report of sale of certain real estate was presented and confirmed. Bailey for assignee.

Patrick Featherston of Allegheny, bankrupt. Register's report on distribution of the fund was presented and confirmed, and assignee directed to pay the claims in accordance with the report. S. C. Schoyer for assignee.

T. B. Murphy of Pittsburgh, bankrupt. On application of assignee, an order was made for the examination of witnesses before Register Shaffer. S. C. Schoyer for assignee.

N. D. Barnes of Luzerne county, bankrupt. Petition of O. P. Clark for ascertainment of liens. Referred to Register Williard.

Isadore Coblens, of Pittsburgh, bankrupt. The appointment of George Ober, as assignee was approved.

Moses & Knapp, of Luzerne county, An order was made for the sale of certain real estate, discharged of all liens except one morigage. Fitch & Watson for assignees.

John Walter, of Luzerne county, bankrupt. Petition of the German Building Association, of Scranton, for ascertainment and liquidation of certain liens. Referred to Register Willard.

The Escanoba Furnace Company and the Cascade Company, of Pittsburgh, debtors. Petition for discontinuance of proceedings in bankruptcy was referred to Shaffer for examintion and report. S. Schoyer, for debtors.

Chistopher Rogers, Luzerne couty, bankrupt. Order made for the sale of certain real estate discharged of all liens except unpaid purchase money. Little for assignee.

Andrew Ackley vs. steam tug Hercules, Robert Lea allowed to intervene.

A. Ackley vs. steamer Stella. J. W. Reed & Co. were allowed to interve. Adams for libellant.

United States vs. 1,500 cigars owned by A. J. Woodruff, of New York, and found in the possession of Adams Express Company, at Pittsburgh. On motion of Assistant United States Attorney Adams, property condemned and ordered to be sold.

THE PRAYER MOVEMENT.

LARGE MEETING OF THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION AT THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH YESTERDAY—PLEDGES FOR PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS UNDER CONSIDERATION—DAYS OF MEETING CHANGED.

The regular semi-weekly meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union was held Thursday afternoon in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Mrs. Samuel Collins, the President in the chair. Every seat in the auditorium was occupied principally by ladies; the aisles and doorways by gentlemen, and the gallery by an equal number of both sexes. There were not less than 1,600 persons present, and the greatest interest was evinced in the proceedings. The meeting was called to order about half past two o'clock, when after prayer the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

VOLUNTEERS SCARCE.

Mrs. President Collins stated that she had decided to secure two members from each ward to visit the manufacturing establishments, and procure signers to the temperance pledge. Mrs. Collins then called for volunteers, commencing with the First ward. There being no volunteers after two or three wards had been called, it was moved and carried that the ladies from the ward organizations select two ladies to canvass in each ward for signers of the pledge.

ADVICE TO YOUNG LADIES.

The President now stated that the meeting was open to any one who might wish to speak, when Mrs. Van Horn stepped on to the platform and proceeded with a short address, in which she urged the importance of continuing steadily the work already begun. She wanted the young ladies to discard the company of every man who is addicted to drink. If they would form themselves into a body and exclude such persons from their company, they would work a reformation.

Rev. Mr. Dermitt then read a song composed by Rev. Dr. Hunter for the Women's Christian Temperance Union. The song was afterwards sung by Rev. Mr. Dermitt, the audience joining in the chorus.

WOLVES IN THE FOLD.

A letter was then read from Mrs. C. A. Hutchings, Station "A," Pittsburgh, stating that at the last meeting in Dr. Howard's church she had been relieved of a portmonnaie containing thirty-five dollars in bills and some small change, and also some notes and other articles of no value to any one except herself. It also contains some locks of hair of her dead children. She makes the request that the articles of no value to others may be returned to her by mail.

The reading of this letter was followed with prayer by a lady in the audience.

PLEDGES FOR DOCTORS AND DRUGGISTS.

Rev. Samuel Collins, husband of the President, then made a short address, after which Mrs. Collins presented forms for pledges to be submitted to druggists and physicians. That for the pharmaceutists provides that, in the fear of God, without any reservation, they solemnly promise not to sell any malt, vinous or spirituous liquors, unless on the prescription of a reputable physician. That for the doctors requires them to pledge themselves not to prescribe as medicine, vinous, malt, or spirituous liquors only in cases of absolute necessity.

A motion to adopt the pledge for druggists excited a lengthy discussion, which was terminated by a motion to defer the whole subject until the next meeting of the Union.

On motion, the President was authorized to appoint a committee of five on Finance.

FUTURE MEETINGS OF THE UNION.

It was announced from the chair, that the semi-weekly meetings would hereafter be held on Tuesday and Friday afternoons instead of Mondays and Thursdays as formerly.

On motion, it was resolved to meet for prayer every Thursday afternoon from three to four o'clock.

The President called attention to the mass meeting to be held in the First Presbyterian Church this (Friday) evening, to which the general public were invited.

The Doxology was then sung, and after benediction by Rev. Collins, the meeting adjourned.

THE SUNDAY LAWS.

ACTION OF THE LIQUOR LEAGUE.

The Allegheny county Liquor Dealers' Protective Association held a largely attended meeting yesterday afternoon, at which the resolutions contained in the following communication were adopted:

Hon. James Blackmore, Mayor of the City Pittsburgh.

DEAR SIR—At a meeting of the Allegheny county Liquor Dealers' Protective Association, held this day, a resolution (a copy of which is hereto annexed) was unanimously passed and the officers of the association were directed to transmit to you, the chief executor of the city, a copy thereof.

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That the Hon. James Blackmore, the chief executive of the city of Pittsburgh, be and is hereby requested by this association to enforce and carry out, both in letter and spirit, all the acts of assembly now in force in this Commonwealth relating the observance of the Sabbath day.

Resolved, That this is the desire of this association that all persons found violating any law relating to the due observance of the Sabbath be prosecuted therefor; and we call upon the Mayor of the city of Pittsqurgh, to exercise all the powers within his control to bring offenders to justice.

Adopted this 20th day of March, A. D. 1874.

MARKER RUSH,
President of the Allegheny County Liquor Dealers Protective Association.
Attest: CHAS. T. NUMMACKER,
J. J. O'BRIEN,
Secretaries.

FROM trustworthy data it has been estimated that at least one-fourth of all persons born in the United States, have at birth, lungs in a tuberculous condition, and in consequence are predisposed to pulmonary complaints; yet it is equally well established that this predisposition need not end in consumption, asthma or any other lung disease, if due care and watchfulness be observed, and all exciting causes promptly treated as they arise. It is in just such cases Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant exercises its most beneficial effects, and has produced the largest proportion of its cures. Besides promptly removing coughs and colds, which, when left to themselves, are the most common causes of tuberculous development, the Expectorant allays any inflammation which may exist, and by promoting easy expectoration cleanses the lungs of the substances which clog them up, and which rapidly destroy when suffered to remain. Sold everywhere. WSM

FEMALE DISEASES.

At the present day it is extremely rare to find a female who is entirely free from some one or other of the diseases peculiar to her sex. Go where you will, on the mountain top or in the valley, in the hamlet or in the city, among the rich or the lowly, there will be found very few females who are not laboring under physical affliction peculiar to womanhood.

The cause of this we will not undertake to explain here. The numerous applications made to us for relief during our twenty years of practice long since induced us to make especial study and investigation of these diseases, and their best method of cure. Many of these are maladies of a delicate character, and as a general thing they require a method of treatment entirely unlike that adopted for those common to both sexes. In fact, the very frequency and extent of female diseases in our midst, is good evidence that the "common treatment" has not met with success, and shows that some more efficient course *should* be adopted.

We were long since convinced that local remedies and external appliances, bandages, &c., were mere palliatives for the time, and of no permanent value in a few ever, but sometimes injurious; and that an efficient course of medication was the only hope of cure.

For the benefit of those who may be afflicted with any disease peculiar to the sex, whether from a slight cold, followed by a derangement and irregularity of the general system, which many times produces cough, expectoration, tightness of chest, difficult breathing, palpitation, &c., with all the symptoms of "going into a decline," or from any of the very many other causes which produce such terrible suffering among women, as to make life a burden to them, we would say, that our remedies are selected and prepared with a view to wards these ends, and will give relief in all these kinds of cases, without needless exposure to indelicate examinations, or the wearing of disagreeable instruments or cumbrous appliances.

We have cured hundreds—yes, thousands—of cases by medical treatment alone, hundreds of whom we have never seen, but who only obtained their medicines after having sent to us their cases for examination.

Our remedies in those diseases are mild but effectual and are such as we have found out to act in conformity with the laws of nature in regulating health; and from the success which has almost invariably crowned our efforts in these cases, we can promise, and do promise, a speedy cure in every case where a reasonable hope can be entertained.

For the benefit of those living at a distance laboring under Chronic Affections, and unable to attend in person, we would say: by sending us a vial of urine for examination, the necessary medicines can be sent them by express

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T. L. OLDSHUE, M. D.
J. W. OLDSHUE, M. D.

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HARRISBURG.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Special to The Post.

HARRISBURG, March 19, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. RUTAN introduced a bill appointing a commission to report to the Legislature a uniform system of school books.

Mr. McKINLEY offered a joint resolution fixing the date of final adjournment for April 15th.

THE HOUSE.

A resolution requesting the President to grant Gen. Fitz John Porter a new trial was called up and supported by Messrs. Brockway, Christy and Allen. The resolution passed by a vote of 61 to 11.

The bill to prevent the destruction of forests and farm fences by fires from locomotives also was passed.

Also the bill authorizing cities to purchase gas and water companies.

Mr. STRANAHAN presented a remonstrance of three hundred citizens of Sharon against the repeal of Local Option.

JUDICIAL APPORTIONMENT.

The Conference Committee on the judicial apportionment reported, sustaining the amendments of the House.

The House has passed only seven bills already reported to second reading.

Mr. WEBB, of Bradford, swung the gavel all morning, Speaker McCormick having gone over to Washington.

THE GUSS CASE.

The House dispensed with an afternoon session to allow the committee to hear the argument on the Guss case in the Senate.

Ex-Speaker Anderson called the committee to order at three o'clock. The argument lasted three hours. The committee will report in a few days.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

C. B. Hurst, of Beaver county, was confirmed Notary Public.

Representative Laidley, of Greene, is reported to be very ill at his home in Waynesburg.

NOT A CANDIDATE.

Mr. Newmyer desires it to be understood that he will not be a candidate for Speaker should McCormick be nominated District Attorney.

Senator Rutan was informed this morning of the burning of the Radical printing and newspaper establishment, and has already made arrangements for the publication of the paper regularly as usual.

HARRISBURG, March 20, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The Senate spent the morning hour on bills for first and second reading and adjourned, after a short session, until Tuesday.

THE HOUSE.

The House spent the entire morning debating the propriety of final adjournment on the twenty-third of April, and failed to agree on any time. This indicates that the session will last well on to the middle of May.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A large number of petitions were presented principally for and against Local Option: one from Young of Geo. Morrison and one hundred citizens of Moon township against repeal.

The following were read in place:

Mr. RAMY—An act relative to the support of the sick and indigent poor.

Mr. TONER (Westmoreland)—An act to repeal the Local Option law for that county.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mr. ORVIS—An act relative to the duties of Aldermen and Mayors.

Mr. CROSS—An act making an appropriation for pensioners.

Mr. CHRISTY—To validate charters of certain insurance companies.

Mr. MYLIN—An act for an appropriation to the State hospital at Warren.

Mr. LITTLE—Extending mechanic's liens.

Mr. McKEE—A new liquor law.

THE PENITENTIARY REMOVAL.

Mr. GERWIG presented the report of the commissioners appointed to enquire into he removal of the penitentiary, and moved that a committee of three be appointed to carry out the views of the commissioners.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Gerwig of Allegheny, Thompson of Fayette, and Toner of Westmoreland.

BILLS NEGATIVED.

The following bills were negatived: Bill relative to geological survey; bill giving an appropriation to the Allegheny Prison Society; and also the bill to prevent banks from paying interest on deposits.

SPEAKER M'CORMICK

returned from Washington this morning. He went over with the determination to decline the District Attorneyship, and did so peremptorily, in the following letter:

Hon. John Scott:

MY DEAR SIR—As your recommending my appointment as United States District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania has placed you in an unpleasant position, and as I am not sufficiently anxious for the office to embarrass you to obtain it, I therefore request you to withdraw my name, and recommend another in my stead. There can be no doubt then where the responsibility will belong.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

H. H. McCORMICK.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. DENNIS, from the Committee on Commerce, called up the bill reported yesterday from that committee amendatory of the act to prevent the extermination of fur bearing animals in Alaska. Passed.

Mr. CHANDLER called up the Senate bill to authorize the employment of certain aliens and engineers and pilots. Passed.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM submitted a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Interior to communicate to the Senate the number of Indians, including women and children, captured by United States troops during 1873, together with the number of citizens and soldiers killed by the Indians during 1873. Agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON called up the bill appropriating $10,000 to pay the expenses of the Joint Committee to investigate into the management of the affairs of the District of Columbia. Passed.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the army appropriation bill, the pending question being on the section appropriating $10,000 for the army medical museum, medical and other necessary works for the library of the Surgeon General's office. Agreed to.

The second section of the bill, in regard to unexpended balances, was amended to read as follows: That all balances of appropriations, for whatever account made, for the service of the Departments of the Quartermaster General and of the Commissary General of Subsistence, prior to July 1st, 1872, which, on the 30th of June, 1874, shall remain on the books of the treasury, shall be carried to the surplus fund, except such as the Auditor of the Treasury, whose duty it is to settle accounts against such appropriations, shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury to be necessary in the settlement of such accounts pending in his office.

The committee on appropriations have reported in favor of striking out the last section of the bill as it passed the House which provided that all claims of all citizens who remained loyal during the war for stores or supplies taken or furnished during the rebellion for the use of the army of the United States and for the use or loss of vessels or boats while employed in military services of the United States including any such claims now pending and undetermined in any department of the Government shall be presented to the southern claims commission before November 11th, 1875, who shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine the same, provided that all such claims now pending and undetermined in the department of the quartermaster general or commission general subsistence shall, on the passage of this act be transferred to the southern claims commission, together with evidence thereof.

The House further provided that there should be two additional members of that commission to devote their time exclusively to the claims transferred, but the Senate committee reported in favor of striking out that section and inserting the following:

The Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General, and the Third Auditor of the Treasury shall continue to receive, examine and consider the justice and validity of such claims as shall be brought before them under the act of July 4th, 1864, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall make a report of each claim allowed by them, at the commencement of each session of Congress, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall lay the claim before Congress for consideration. Agreed to.

Mr. STEVENSON offered an amendment conferring upon the Court of Claims jurisdiction to determine all claims growing out of the war, of persons who remained loyal, or who took the oath of allegiance under the President's proclamation of December, 1863, and abolishing the Southern Claims Commission.

Pending discussion, Mr. Logan moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. Agreed to.

The Senate then went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

After the transaction of some unimportant business the House at half past one o'clock went into committee of the whole (Woodford in the chair) on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bills. A protracted and exciting discussion ensued, and numerous amendments were offered and rejected. The committee rose after having got through with only two pages of the bill and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. HAGAR presented a resolution from the California Legislature instructing the Senators and Representatives from that State to use their influence to have articles five and six of the treaty with China modified so as to discourage further immigration of Chinese. He said that Chinese immigration was rapidly assuming such proportions as to require the attention of the federal government. The object is not understood whether upon the floor of the Senate or throughout the country.

Mr. HAMLIL said the Senate was not a treaty making power, that power resting with the President entirely. He thought there was no precedent for the resolution proposed, and therefore objected to its present consideration. Laid over.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported unfavorably on the Senate bill granting aid to the Atlantic and Great Western Canal Company, and the committee was discharged from its further consideration.

The Equalization bill was made the special order for Monday next.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Stevenson, offered yesterday, conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear all claims arising from the late rebellion, and abolishing the Southern Claims Commission.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) moved that the amendment be laid on the table. Agreed to.

The bill having been considered as in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate and the amendment of the Committee was agreed to.

The bill being before the Senate for further amendment, Mr. Logan moved to strike out the proviso in the section appropriating $105 000 for expenses of recruiting and the transportation of recruits, declaring that no money appropriated by the act should be paid for recruiting the army beyond the number of 25,000 enlisted men, including Indian scouts.

The bill was then read the third time and passed.

The request of the House Committee of Conference on the bill in regard to paying annuities to Seminole Indians was granted and Messrs. Buckingham, Ingalls and Stevenson appointed on the Committee on the part of the Senate.

THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. Davis, the fortification appropriation bill was taken up, and he explained its provisions. The total amount appropriated by the bill for the next fiscal year as reported by the Committee is nine hundred and four thousand dollars. The amount appropriated for the present fiscal year was one million eight hundred and forty-seven thousand dollars. The estimates for the present fiscal year were three million three hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars. Revised estimates are one million four hundred and seven thousand five hundred dollars. The amount appropriated for the next fiscal year is less than half that appropriated for the present one. The bill having been read, Mr. Hitchcock moved an amendment appropriating fifty thousand dollars for a military post on the north fork of Loup river, Nebraska, and submitted a letter from the Secretary of War as to the necessity of establishing this post.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to reconsider the vote by which the army bill was passed, so as to allow the amendment of the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. Hitchcock) to be offered to that bill. Agreed to.

The amendment was then offered to that bill and agreed to. The army bill was passed as amended.

The fortification bill was then amended so as to provide that appropriations therein made should be for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, and the bill was then passed.

On motion of Mr. Sargent, the President pro tem. was authorized to fill the vacancy on the Committees of Privileges and Elections and on Education and Labor, made vacant by the death of Mr. Sumner.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and soon after adjourned until Monday.

THE HOUSE.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Georgia contested election case, the majority report being that Rawls, the sitting member, is not entitled to the seat, and that Andrew Sloan, the contestant, is entitled to it. The minority report takes the opposite position. All the Republican members join in the majority report, and all the Democrats in the minority report.

After discussion the case went over till to-morrow.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of business in relation to the District of Columbia. A bill appropriating $250,000 for the iron and masonary bridge across the eastern branch of the Potomac near the present Anna Costia bridge was reported from the District Committee, and, after discussion, the enacting clause was stricken out.

SCHOOL EXPENSES.

The bill to provide for the payment of school teachers in the District also gave rise to discussion. The bill appropriates ninety-seven thousand dollars for the pay of school teachers from the 1st September, 1873, to the first of March, 1874, the money to be deducted from monies which Congress may hereafter appropriate for expenditures in the District.

A long discussion followed as to the relations of the district government to the State government.

Mr. PELHAM, a member of the District Committee moved to increase the appropriation to $300,000 as that sum would be necessary for school expenses during the present session, and there was no probability of them ever being paid in any other way.

Mr. HOLMAN opposed the bill and argued that the most objectionable part of it was that which declared it to be an advancement to be deducted from future appropriations for expenditures in the face of declaration in the law of last session that the Board of Public Works should have no power to make any expenditures on behalf of the general government. He moved to strike out that part of the bill. Mr. Pelham's amendment was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Cotton, the provision, in reference to the reduction of the amount appropriated from future appropriations for expenditures was amended by striking out the words "for expenditures."

Mr. HOLMAN'S amendment to strike out that whole provision was rejected.

Mr. MERRIMON moved to strike out the same provision authorizing and directing the district authorities to levy and collect a tax to an amount equal to the appropriation on personal property, and on banks and other corporations in the district. Merrimon's amendment was agreed to by a vote of 100 to 63.

The bill was laid aside to be reported favorably.

The committee then rose and reported back the bills which it had considered; the bill giving the approval of Congress to the route and termini of the Anacostia and Potomac railroad in the district was passed. Action on the other two bills, the bridge bill and school teachers bill was deferred till to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

FOREIGN.

ENGLAND.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, March 19.—Parliament re-assembled to-day. Shortly after the opening, members of the House of Commons were summoned to the chamber of Peers ro hear the Queen's speech read. It is as follows:

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN:—I recur to your advice at the earliest period permitted by arrangements consequent upon the retirement of the late administration. My foreign relations continue most friendly, and I shall not fail to exercise the influence arising from these cordial relations for the maintainance of European peace and the faithful observance of international obligations. The marriage of my son is at once the source of happiness to myself, and a pledge of friendship between two great empires. The Ashantee war has terminated in the capture and destruction of the capitol, and negotiations, which, I trust, may lead to a more satisfactory condition of affairs than hitherto.

The courage, discipline and endurance of my forces, and the energy and skill evinced in the conduct of the expedition has brilliantly maintained, under the most trying circumstances, the traditionary reputation of the British army.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

I deeply regret that drouth has affected the populous provinces of the India Empire, and produced extreme scarcity in some parts, amounting to actual famine, over an area inhabited by many millions. I have directed the Governor general of India to spare no cost in striving to mitigate this terrible calamity.

FINANCIAL.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The estimates for expenditures during the coming financial year will be forthwith submitted to you, my lords and gentlemen. The delay and expense attending the transfer of land in England has long been felt to be a reproach to our law and a serious obstacle to dealings in real property. I trust measures, which will now be submitted for your consideration, will be found calculated to remove much of the evil which is complained of. You will probably be of the opinion that the re-arrangement of the judiciate, and the blending of the administration of law and equity which were effected in England by the enactment of the session, ought to be extended to Ireland. You will be asked to devote a part of your time to the accomplishment of this object. The greater part of these changes are inapplicable to tribunals in Scotland, but you will be invited to consider the most satisfactory mode of bringing procedure upon Scottish appeals into harmony with recent legislation. Among other measures relating specially to Scottish interests, a bill amending the law relating to land rights, and facilitating the transfer of land, will be laid before you.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Serious differences have arisen and remonstrances have been made by large classes of the community as to the working of the recent act affecting the relationship between master and servant, of the act of 1871, dealing with offenses connected with trade and of the law of conspiracy on these subjects. I am desirous, that, before attempting fresh legislation, you should be in possession of all material facts and of the precise questions in controversy. For this purpose, I have issued my royal commission of inquiry into the state, and the working of the present laws, with a view to their early amendment if found necessary.

A bill will be introduced dealing with such parts of acts regulating the sale of intoxicating liquor as have given rise to complaints and appear to deserve the interference of parliament. Your attention will also be directed to laws affecting friendly provident societies. These matters will require grave consideration. I pray the Almighty to guide your deliberations.

THE REPLY.

In the House of Lords, an address in reply to the speech from the throne was moved by the Marquis of Lothian, and seconded by the Earl of Cadogan. An interesting debate followed.

The Duke of Sequeoset, a Liberal, made a sharp attack on Gladstone for listening to, if not encouraging, parties who favored the dismemberment of the empire. Earl Grey, another Liberal, described the dissolution of the last Parliament as an act of political suicide, committed during temporary insanity.

Lord Selborne, the late Lord High Chancellor, came to the defense of Gladstone with a brief but eloquent vindication of his course.

THE RECENT MARRIAGE.

The Earl of Derby, now Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the course of some non-committal remarks on England's policy abroad, intimated that the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh with the Princess Marie Alexandowna was a matter of political importance. The address, which is a mere echo of the royal speech, was then adopted without amendment.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons, there was a very full attendance of members, and the galleries were crowded with spectators.

Disraeli, on entering the Chamber was received with triumphant cheers by his supporters. When the members had returned from the Chamber of Peers, the Speaker read a letter from Lord Chief Justice Sir Alexander Cockburn, informing the House of the circumstances under which one of its members, Whalley, was adjudged guilty of and fined for contempt of court.

Anderson gave notice that on the 31st inst. he would call attention to the fact that British subjects had not yet received compensation for their losses in accordance with provisions of the treaty of Washington.

An address in response to the Queen's speech, similar to that introduced in the Upper House, was moved by Sir William Starling Maxwell, and seconded by Callender.

Torrens moved an amendment to the address, declaring that Parliament is conscious of its obligation to specially care for India, and assuring her Majesty of the interest with which it will consider measures to alleviate distress in that country and to prevent a recurrence.

Gladstone rose and said he would not seek to place any obstacle in the way of the government in its treatment of India. He deprecated the creation of a commission to inquire into the relations of employers and employed, but concluded by promising to give the new government a fair trial.

Disraeli objected to the amendment moved by Torrens as inopportune, and it was withdrawn. The address was then adopted and the House adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, March 20.—In the House of Commons to-day, a motion was made that the letter of Chief Justice Cockburn, in regard to Whalley's commitment for contempt of Court, be referred to the Committee on Privileges, but on the suggestion of Disraeli, it was referred to a select committee.

Disraeli gave notice that the Government would ask for an adjournment of the House from March 31st to April 13th. He advised that a session be held to-morrow, and that next week be devoted to passing bills of supply. He promised that the Budget would be ready on the 16th of April.

RELATIONS OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

On the report of the address, Dr. Butt moved an amendment representing the dissatisfaction of Ireland with the present system of government and declaring it to be the duty of parliament to consider speedily the means of removing such discontent. Dr. Butt said the Irish asked for the management of their local affairs, leaving to parliament the control of supreme matter. The government of Ireland was based on distrust. The people asked a new prime minister, not for immediate home rule, but for a complete policy of conciliation.

Lord Mayor of Dublin seconded the amendment.

Messrs. Newdegate and Gladstone opposed it.

Gladstone argued that such a division of legislation as the amendment proposed was impracticable. There was no authority to determine what affairs could be considered as exclusively Irish.

Lord Robt. Montague, Sir Geo. Bowyer, Mr. Johnston and others supported the amendment. Sir Michael Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland denied the gravity of grievances. He said each party in Ireland interpreted "home rule" according to its own particular wants. The discussion then closed and the amendment was rejected by a vote of 51 to 114.

TEMPERANCE.

The Ohio Legislature Visited.

COLUMBUS, March 20.—The crusaders observed about the usual programme today, except this afternoon one hundred and twenty-five ladies formed a procession at the First Presbyterian Church and marched to the State House; taking possession of the rotunda, nearly an hour was spent in singing and praying. Scores of members of the General Assembly, attaches of the State House left their places of business with many spectators, and formed a circle around the praying band. As ladies knelt in prayer, all but few hats of the spectators were removed. Perfect quiet was observed. The peculiar construction of the State House makes the echo abundant, and those members who did not see fit to leave their seats were obliged to listen at least to the echoes of song and prayer until the sergeant-of-arms of both houses were ordered to close the doors. At the close of the meeting the procession re-formed, and walked back to the church by way of High street singing as they walked. One saloon keeper in the north end to-day sold out to a man who was prayed out of London. The crusaders say they propose to try the efficacy of Columbus prayers on him, and keep it up until he surrenders.

AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, March 2?.—Notwithstanding the rude treatment they received yesterday, the ladies come out to-day in still greater numbers than before to renew the crusade against saloons. Everything passed off quietly. A number of saloons on Garden street were visited. The ladies were everywhere kindly received.

ANOTHER RIOT.

Another party of ladies assembled at the Lorain street church near the scene of yesterday's trouble to pray for the success of the movement. A large crowd assembled in front of the building and as the ladies were leaving for their homes they were hooted and jeered at by the excited mob. The police, assisted by a number of gentlemen present, escorted the ladies to a place of safety. A police attempted to arrest one of a crowd of roughs, and a fight was started, in which the police were obliged to use their clubs, which they did with good effect making several arrests. The streets were crowded with excited Germans, and a riot was at one time imminent, but the arrival of reinforcements from police headquarters put matters in better shape.

BREWERS' PROCESSION.

During the excitement, the German brewers organized a procession composed of lager beer wagons loaded with beer kegs on which sat a large number of men drinking beer. As they moved through the streets, the ladies succeeded in obtaining a considerable number of signatures to the citizens' pledge and aroused general public sympathy in their behalf.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 20.—A saloon keeper named Manly, of the First ward, surrendered and poured out his liquors to-day

[Communicated.]

NOTICE TO THE TAX PAYERS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

A mass meeting of the tax payers of the county should be called at the Court House to express their indignation at the extravagant assessments just made, and that they may devise means to defeat outrages and protect their rights. It cannot be denied that property has been assessed at two and three times it's market value, we must now fight this illegal attempt on the rights of property holders; if not done at the present time, three years hence we will be powerless; the public should observe the audacity of one of the Commissioners, who, not satisfied with the extravagant assessments, already made turns over the assessor's notice—and puts on an addition of fifty per cent—an act, which one of the best lawyers in the city says is entirely illegal, the commissioners having no such power, as the law clearly lays down how property shall be assessed. A mass meeting of the property holders should be called immediately and the sooner the better.

A SUFFERER.

A STARTLIN... STATE... *THE LATE WATER ... ILLEGALLY CONSTIT... MISSION.*

The most important meeting in its prospective sequences yet held by the Water Committee took place on Saturday night in Municipal Hall, as will be seen by the proceedings. The session was largely attended, and promptly called to order by Chairman Chalmers.

LETTING THE LEAD CONTRACT.

The first business was the opening of bids for supplying the City Water Works with lead. This contract was let to N. Corith, of Chicago, Illinois, as being the lowest and best bidder, at $6 75 per hundred pounds.

THE PIPE CONTRACT.

Mr. McCarthy hereupon stated that the sub-committee on the pipe contract between Wm. Smith & Co. were prepared to report.

The Secretary then read the resolution under which the committee was appointed, which authorized the committee to inquire into the legal and all other aspects of that contract.

Mr. McCarthy said the committee had taken the legal opinion of George P. Hamilton, Esq., which he would read. He would state that the City Solicitor coincided in Mr. Hamilton's opinion. He then proceeded to read the paper, which declared the Water Commission an illegal body, and consequently the Smith contract nd all other contracts illegal.

THE HAMILTON OPINION IN FULL.

GENTLEMEN OF THE WATER COMMISSION:—In compliance with your request I have carefully inquired into and considered the question of the legality of the late Water Commission, and also the engagement made by it on behalf of the city with Mr. William Smith, of the 3d of January, 1873, for furnishing pipes for the Water Works, and beg leave to submit the following report:

The Water Commission having been recently abolished after a brief but inglorious existence by repealing the ordinance creating it, the question as to its validity would have no practical significance but for its bearing on certain acts of the commission, amongst which and prominent on account of its great magnitude is the engagement referred to with Mr. Smith.

The history of this ordinance would indicate that from the beginning it was regarded as the exercise of a

DOUBTFUL POWER.

I find, in looking over the proceedings of Councils while it was there pending that doubt in respect to their powers in the premises were freely and earnestly expressed by members, some of whom were legal gentlemen, of no mean standing in their profession. I also learned, from the same source, that Councils, sympathizing with these doubts, took the opinion of the then solicitor of the city, in which he asserted their power under the charter of the city to enact the ordinance. I have carefully read that opinion, and it strikes me that the fundamental error in it is assuming that the Councils are a legislative body, possessing inherent powers of legislation. In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Allen, 20 P. F., Smith 465, Chief Justice Agnew, in speaking of the difference between a Legislature and the Councils of a city, said: "Their essential relations are wholly different. The Councils are in no proper sense a Legislature. They do not make laws, but ordinances; nor are the members legislators, with the constitutional privileges and immunities of legislators. The

COUNCILS OWE THEIR EXISTENCE,

their rule of action, their privileges and immunities solely to the law, which stands behind and above them; and their ordinances have their binding force, not as laws, but as municipal regulations only by virtue of the law which infuses them with vigor." The powers of municipal corporations and the limitations on them are concisely and clearly expressed in Dillon on Municipal Corporations: vol. 1, sec. 55: "First—Those granted in express words. Second—Those necessarily or fairly implied in, or incident to the powers expressly granted. Third—Those essential to the declared object and purposes of the corporation—not simply convenient but indispensible. Any fair, reasonable doubt concerning the exercise of the power is resolved by Courts against the corporation and the power is denied. Of every municipal corporation the charter or statute by which it is created, is its organic law. Neither the corporation or its officers can do any act, or make any contract, or incur any liability not authorized thereby. All acts, beyond the scope of the powers granted, are void."

It is also an undoubted proposition of law that the governing body of a municipal corporation "has no power to make contracts or pass ordinances or by-laws which cede away, control or embarrass functions, or which disable them from performing their public duties" They can do no act which would fetter their powers of doing their duty. The reason for this is that the powers and privileges conferred upon the governing body are trusts to be exercised by it for the good of the inhabitants of the municipality. These principles are of the greatest importance, and of a fundamental nature. If they required any vindication it is most abundantly furnished in the recent history of our own city.

This brings up directly the consideration of the

VALIDITY OF THE ORDINANCE

creating the Water Commission. The corporation has undoubtedly the power to construct water works for the use of the city. It is not only granted in express terms by the act of 1867, but is involved in the general powers conferred upon the councils to make and ordain ordinances and regulations necessary for the government and welfare of the city, and is coeval with its earliest existence. That act, therefore, so far as the power to construct water works is concerned, confers no new or original power, nor does it prescribe the mode or manner by which it shall be exercised.

The existence of the power being conceded the only question is, was the mode of execution adopted by the Councils authorized by the charter? If not, then it was nugatory and not binding on the city. The mode of operation devised in the case was an organized body, having a President, a Secretary and other officers, called a commission; but as there is little in a name beyond the circumstance of identity, the constitution and power of the body must be looked into in order to determine its true character. The governing body of a municipality, in the nature of things, must employ subordinate agencies in the execution of their functions; but these agencies must be such as the law of its being authorizes, either by express terms, or by reasonable implication—not merely such as are convenient but are necessary. Their powers are both deliberate and administrative; the former

CANNOT BE DELEGATED,

the latter may be, and most generally are, but they can only be devolved upon legally appointed officers of the corporation, or members of the governing body, and never upon strangers, with this exception, however, where the duties to be performed are not purely or strictly of a municipal character, but merely of a ministerial nature, they may be conferred temporarily upon strangers as special agents, clothed with limited specified powers. The power to construct water works for the benefit of the inhabitants is strictly of a municipal character, which, in the absence of any special directions in the charter as to the mode or manner of exercising it, must be exercised by the Councils in the ordinary way, regard being had, of course, to the nature of the subject. Not only the powers must be such as may be delegated, but the instruments employed must also be such as the Councils are authorized to employ; and must always be subject to their direct supervision and control. Now let us see how far the ordinance creating the Water Commission will stand the test of these principles. By section one it is provided that the Commission shall consist of

FIVE CITIZENS AND FREEHOLDERS,

two to be taken from Councils—one from the Select and one from the Common Council—and is silent as to the quarter from whence the remaining three shall come; but the fair inference would be that they may be taken either from the Councils or from the body of citizens or from both, and I have no doubt such was the meaning intended. It will be seen at a glance that the constitution of the Commission is fatal to the idea of it being in fact or by legal construction a committee of Councils, or a constituent part of the governing body of the corporation; and is equally fatal to the idea advanced by the City Solicitor in his opinion that it is an agency or a collection of agents. It opens the door to the admission of strangers to the Commission, and closes it against the members of Councils themselves, who are not freeholders. The only qualifications required by the charter for Councilmen are that they shall be citizens and residents of the ward, and qualified voters therein at the time of their election. Where, then, do Councils get the power of annexing to the office of Councilman a qualification which the law does not require, but by necessary implication forbids? Moreover, where do they get the power of disabling their own members from exercising powers and performing duties which their charter confers upon them and annexes to the office?

IF THEY HAD THE POWER

to exclude any of themselves from this commission from the want of a freehold qualification, they have by the same taken the like power to exclude them from committees or any other position in the Councils.

It is further provided by the same section that the Commissioners shall hold their offices for the whole period for which they were elected, unless sooner removed by a two-thirds vote of Councils in joint session. They are elected to the commission on the principle of the majority rule, and are kept in office on the minority principle of government. In this country municipal bodies exercise their powers on the principle of the common law of the right of the majority to govern, unless otherwise specially provided by their charter. The only exception to this principle in the charter of Pittsburgh is contained in the 26th section of the act of April 26, 1867, which provides that any members of Council may be removed or expelled by a two-thirds vote of the members of the body to which he belongs; and that any officers elected by the voters of the city, or of any ward or district, may be removed by a concurrent vote of all the members in each Council. I know of no other exception in the charter to the great American rule of government by majorities. These objections, the admission of strangers to, and the exclusion of members of Councils for want of a freehold qualification, from the commission, and the limitation of the power of removal to a concurrent two-thirds vote, are

FUNDAMENTAL AND THEREFORE FATAL

to the validity to the whole ordinance. If the instrument be illegal it is immaterial what powers are conferred upon it since an illegal body is incapable of receiving or exercising any powers whatsoever they may be. The ordinance in other respects is a transgression of provisions of the charter. By the eleventh section of the ordinance the commissioners are authorized to sell the water bonds and to receive the proceeds, which they are required to pay to the city treasurer. In this respect they are quasi fiscal agents of the corporation. By section thirty-first of the charter the city controller is invested with the supervision and control of all the fiscal affairs of the city, and must therefore be regarded as its true fiscal agent. By section thirty-two of the charter the city treasurer shall receive and keep all moneys accruing to the corporation. Both these officers are elected by the citizens, and are required to give fidelity bonds. The Commissioners, although authorized to receive and permitted to retain in their hands for a period not exceeding ten days, millions of money, gave, and were not

REQUIRED TO GIVE ANY SECURITY.

It is too plain that the powers conferred upon the commissioners in these respects are in conflict with the powers and duties imposed upon the Controller and Treasurer respectively. The general powers conferred upon the commission in respect to devising plans for the water works, the appointment of officers, fixing up salaries, and making contracts, are such as the Councils could not delegate to an outside and independent organization. In brief, the Councils by that ordinance ceded away powers which they could not part with, impaired their control over, and embarrassed their functions in respect to the most important municipal transactions which the city had ever undertaken.

Now concerning the engagements made by the commissions with Mr. William Smith, I would like to sustain this engagement, but I cannot do it without disregarding principles lying at the foundation of municipal governments, and essential to the welfare of their inhabitants. By section twenty-seven of the charter Contracts making the corporation liable for

THE PAYMENT OF MONEY

must be authorized by an ordinance or resolution of Councils passed in the mode therein specially provided. This necessarily implies a valid ordinance or resolution. The ordinance creating the commission and authorizing it to contract, being invalid, is the same as no ordinance at all. The law is well settled that where municipal corporations are authorized to contract, and a particular mode of executing the power is prescribed, it is exclusive and must be pursued. This contract was within the scope of the powers of Councils, and if it had been made in pursuance of an ordinance or resolution passed in the appropriate way would be clearly binding on the city. For that reason I consider that Mr. Smith is entitled to receive from the city all that he has fairly earned under the contract, to be measured, not by the instrument, but by the actual value of the work done and materials furnished in pursuance of it. This would be no more than natural justice, and from justice the law implies a promise. The law always intends justice, and will always administer it where it can be done without overturning general rules, or principles, of public policy. But there is, if I am correctly informed as to facts, a mere fatal objection to this contract. When it was entered into

ROLAND SMITH, SON OF WILLIAM,

was a member of City Councils, and has continued ever since to be a member. Also, at that time father and son were partners, carrying on in their joint names the business of founding or casting meta s at the works where the pipes for the water works have all been made. I have also been informed, but I cannot vouch for the accuracy of the information, that the credit of the firm has been pledged for the very iron that went into these pipes. If these facts are true the contract in question is obnoxious to the provisions of the act of 31st of March, 1860, Purgdon, vol 1, page 234, and is therefore absolutely void, and Mr. Smith would not be entitled to recover even his earnings under it. By section sixty-six of that act, members of any corporation or public institution are forbidden from having any interest in any contract for the sale or furnishing of any supplies or materials to or for the use of such corporation, municipality or public institution. It forbids any man from being at the same time

COUNCILMAN AND CONTRACTOR.

By the sixty-seventh section of the same act the contract is declared void, and the contractor disabled from recovering anything under it. If Roland Smith was directly interested in this contract at its inception, or became interested in it in the progress of its execution, it falls within the condemnation of the statute. The circumstance of the contract being the name of William Smith alone will not preclude inquiry as to the real parties to it. If the contract be void because of its being in conflict with this statute, the Councils can not confirm it. The law strikes down such a contract without regard to whether it is fraudulent in fact or not, on the ground of public policy. I would not advise the Councils to attempt summarily to declare themselves off from the contract, but would suggest as the more prudent course the filing of a bill in equity to have it set aside.

GEORGE P. HAMILTON.

WHAT IS PROPOSED TO BE DONE.

When Mr. McCarthy had concluded the reading of the report, Mr. Laufman said: That, then, says that all contracts given out by the Water Commission were not legal.

Mr. Mitchell—Yes, sir, that's what he says.

Mr. Laufman—Well, what are we going to do about it?

A member—Where are we now?

Another—This is a serious matter, and not one for joking.

After a somewhat protracted discussion, the following resolution, offered by Mr. McCarthy, was adopted, Mr. P. H. Laufman alone voting in the negative:

Resolved, that the City Solicitor be instructed in conjunction with George P. Hamilton, Esq., to file a bill in equity in the courts of Allegheny county, for the purpose of annulling the contract between the Water Commission and William Smith for water-pipes, and relieving the city from liability on account of said contract.

The following preamble and resolution offered by Mr. Brown was referred to the sub-Committee on reservoirs:

Whereas, As it is the opinion of this committee that the stone materials that is being used in the Hiland hill reservoirs is a very inferior quality, and it is their opinion that it will not stand the weather; and that it is being put down in a very unworkmanlike manner,

Resolved, That this committee recommend Councils to stop the work.

On motion of Mr. Harrison, the sub-Committee on machinery was instructed to inquire into and report as to the relative merits of boilers.

Adjourned.

OBITUARY.

MISS MARY J. BECKHAM.

It is with sincere regret that we announce the demise of this estimable lady. The sad event occurred on Monday, at the residence of her brother, Mr. Lee A. Beckham, in Louisville. Miss Beckham was the third daughter of Major A. Beckham, formerly and for many years Warden of the Western Penitentiary. Her circle of friends in this city was extensive. She had endeared herself to all who were honored with her acquaintance by her amiable disposition, her many accomplishments, and, above all, her true Christian virtues. The influence of her life and example was widely felt, and her sad taking away has brought deep mourning to her comrades. Her health had some time ago been undermined by long watching at the bedside of a loved one, and this was, no doubt, the cause of her dissolution.

MRS. J. J. MURRAY,

the beloved wife of Rev. Dr. J. J. Murray, pastor of the First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, died at a late hour on Wednesday night at the parsonage on Washington street, off Wylie avenue She had been suffering for several weeks from typhoid fever, but despite the skill of her physicians and the unremitting attentions of her friends, experienced no relief, and breathed her last at the time stated, calmly and gently, after a life, graced by Christian virtue and endeared to many. Her bereaved husband has the sympathies of the community.

REV. DANIEL ELLIOTT, D. D., LL. D.

In the death of Dr. Elliott, which occurred at his residence in Allegheny on Wednesday afternoon, religion and education have lost a shining professor. The venerable divine had reached the advanced age of eighty-two years, for several years past has been in feeble health. He was born in the beginning of the year 1787, and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Carlisle in the year 1811. Although not a brilliant speaker, he was a profound thinker, and in his vigorous years his discourses were powerful. Some time near 1830 he accepted the pastorate charge of a congregation in Washington, Pa., and while holding that relation was tendered the Presidency of Washington College, then in a very depressed condition. He declined, but consented to act temporarily until the position could be filled. So successfully did he discharge the duties devolving upon him that when Dr. McConaughy was appointed the College was restored and in a prosperous condition. In 1835, he was elected Professor of the Western Theological Seminary, and assumed the duties of the position during the following year. His labors in behalf of the institution and the students who attended there are well known. He lived long enough to see the Seminary suitably endowed and acknowledged as one of the leading institutions of the denomination. He was the Moderater of the General Assembly when the rupture between the Old and New School wings of the Church occurred, and after thirty years of separation was permitted to take part in the union which occurred in this city a few years ago, the impressive exercises attending which can be readily recalled.

The funeral of Rev. Dr. Elliott, of Allegheny, took place from Dr. Hodge's church (North Presbyterian) on Saturday morning. At nine o'clock the Presbyterian ministers of the two cities, the faculties and students of the theological seminaries met at the Western Theological Seminary and marched to the residence of the deceased, whence the remains were conveyed to the church. A very large congregation was in attendance.

The services were commenced by Dr. Hornblower, who read various portions of the Scriptures appropriate to the occasion. After which the congregation sung the 199th hymn. Dr. Hodge delivered a very feeling prayer, and was followed by Dr. Jacobus, who told the story of the life of the deceased, his connection for thirty-eight years with the Theological Seminary and his labors during sixty-three years with the Gospel ministry.

Dr. Jacobus was followed by Drs. Wilson and Halsey, who, in a feeling manner, referred to the life and labors of the departed who had gone to his reward after almost four score years spent in the service of his Maker,

Rev. Dr. Page, before pronouncing the benediction, referred to the intimate relationship which existed between himself and the deceased, and after the benediction was pronounced, relatives and friends took leave of the body.

The pall-bearers were D. Hill, Dr. Smith, Dr. Donaldson, Dr. Williams, Dr. Hodge, Dr. Hornblower, Dr. Jacobus, Dr

TAX! TAX!! TAX!!!

THE FARMERS STILL PROTESTING.

MASS MEETING IN OHIO TOWNSHIP—HER ASSESSORS NOT PERJURERS—SENSIBLE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—NOW IS THE TIME TO PROTEST.

The exorbitant and unprecedented assessments levied upon the property holders of Allegheny county by the Ring having those matters in charge, are beginning to arouse the just indignation of the people, particularly those of the rural districts, whose property in many cases has been assessed at nearly double what it would bring and for which the owners would be mighty glad to sell for. The ball started in Jefferson township is rolling on, and bids fair to attract attention and sympathy from all those who are similarly situated; and well it may, too, unless the people have made up their minds to give all the Ring chooses to demand, and which in many cases will force owners to sell part of their possessions to pay taxes on the balance. The citizens of Ohio township understand the situation, as may be gleaned from the following proceedings of their meeting on Saturday evening last:

At a meeting of the citizens of Ohio township held at the house of Duff Mills, on March 21st, 1874, to consider the action of the County Commissioners in connection with the assessment of Ohio township, Henry Wolf was called on to preside.

S. H. Grubbs and Joseph Wolf were elected Secretaries.

John Moore, Robert Lerton, John Good, Albert Mertz and Andrew Gilleland were elected a Committee on resolutions when they submitted the following which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Commissioners having set aside the valuation placed upon and sworn to by our Board of Assessors, and placed a valuation on the township to please themselves; therefore, be it

Resolved, first, That we place every confidence in the ability, integrity and judgment of our Board of Assessors to appraise and assess a correct valuation on the property of Ohio township.

Second. That we deem it a matter of impossibility for two or three men in the Court House, at Pittsburgh, to place a true and correct value on the property of the township, which they have never seen.

Third. That we believe the Board of Assessors who resides in the township are better qualified to make a true assessment of the township than Commissioners or any other persons who have not viewed it or never saw it.

Fourth. That we believe after having seen the return made by the Board of Assessors that they have made a full return and if the township was all put up for sale it would not bring the amount returned.

Fifth. That a copy of these resolutions be handed to the Commissioners, and that they be respectfully requested to take into consideration the character and the oaths of the board who made the assessment, who they are stamping as perjured men.

Sixth. That a standing committee of six men be appointed, with power to call a township meeting at any time they may think advisable, for the purpose of having the township business properly performed.

Seventh. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to THE POST for publication.

EXTRAVAGANT ASSESSMENTS.

APPEALS FROM THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH WARDS.

SEVENTH WARD APPEALS.

Appeal of Thos. Barnes, lots and houses, Wylie and Federal streets. Assessed valuation, $23,760; owner's valuation, $18,740. Assessment on Federal street lots reduced to $190 per foot on 114 feet lots, other sized lots in proportion.

Appeal of J. D. Collingwood, house and lot Federal street. Assessed valuation, $7,500; owner's valuation, $5,200. Assessment reduced to $190 per foot on lot and on building from $5,900 to $4,000.

Appeal of Mr. M. Whitmore, house and lot Federal street. Assessed valuation, $35,600; owner's valuation, $32,000. Assessment on buildings reduced from $18,000 to $16,000, and on lots to $190 per front foot.

Appeal of J. M. Osborne, house and lots. Assessed valuation, $12,000, owner's valuation, $11,000. Assessment reduced $1,000.

Appeal of John A. Musgrave, house and lot, Colwell street; assessed valuation, $6,100; owner's valuation, $5,350. Appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Henry Bossman, house and lot, Congress street; assessed valuation, $4,700; owner's valuation, $3,000. Appeal dismissed.

Appeal of D. Munn, house and lot, Franklin street; assessed valuation, $4,000; owner's valuation, $2,800. Appeal dismissed, as the appellant himself had returned the valuation at $3,000.

Appeal of W. D. Gormley, house and lot, Franklin street; assessed valuation, $7,720; owner's valuation, $6,000. Assessment reduced $1,720.

Appeal of Frederick Geist, lot on Fifth avenue; assessed valuation, $8,000; owner's valuation, $6,000. Assessment reduced $2,000.

Appeal of James Little, houses and lots, Bedford avenue; assessed valuation, $4,162; owner's valuation, $3,500. Assessment on buildings reduced $700.

Appeal of John Epply, houses and lots, Logan street; assessed valuation, $7,500; owner's valuation, $6,500. Appeal dismissed.

Appeal of George Norris, house and lot, Franklin street; assessed valuation, $5,000; owner's valuation, $4,500. Assessment reduced on building from $2,200 to $1,700.

Appeal of W. Davis, house and lot, Chatham street; assessed valuation $7,000; owner's valuation not stated. Appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Owen Keenan, lot on Congress street; assessed valuation $3,000. Reudced to $2,000.

ADDITIONAL SIXTH WARD APPEALS.

Appeal of Robt. Fowler, house and lot Marion street; assessed valuation, $2,400; owner's valuation, $1,900. Assessment on lot reduced from $800 to $550.

Appeal of Patrick May, house and lot Fifth avenue; assessed valuation, $5,560; owner's valuation, $5,000. Appeal dismissed.

Appeal of John McQuillan, house and lot, Shingis street. Assessed valuation, $3,030; owner's valuation, $2,000. Appeal dismissed.

Appeal of John McGraw, house and lot, Gibbon street. Assessed valuation, $2,675; owner's valuation, $2,250. Appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Charles Ludolf, house and lot, Miltenberger street. Assessed valuation, $2,660; owner's valuation, $1,700. Appeal dismissed.

Appeal of W. Devlin, lots and houses, Locust street, Second avenue. Assessed valuation, $5,220; owner's valuation, $3,800. Assessment on Locust street house reduced from $1,200 to $1,000.

The following Committees were appointed by the Chair:

Thirteenth ward—Messrs. Bierman, McIlhenny and Smithson.

Twentieth ward—Messrs. White, Speer and Burke.

Twenty-second ward—Messrs. Fulton, Louis and Wenke.

Twenty-third ward—Messrs. Alexander, Shaire and Hemiup.

Thirty-first ward—Messrs. Pollett, Drum and Knox.

After a resolution instructing the Secretary to subpœna such witnesses as the chairmen of the committees of the Second and Seventh wards may designate, to appear at the time named for the appeals, the committee adjourned.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	112¼
U. S. Sixes, 1881	118⅞
U. S. Sixes, 1881 (coupons)	120⅛
Five-Twenties, 1862	114⅝
Five-Twenties, 1862 (coupons)	115⅝
Five-Twenties, 1865	115⅝
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	120
Five-Twenties, 1867	119⅝
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	119⅝
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	119⅝
Ten-Forties	114⅛
Ten-Forties (coupons)	114⅝
Currency Sixes	117⅜
New Five Per Cents	115

STOCKS.

Western Union	81½
Adams Express	97⅜
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	25
American Express	64
United States Express	70½
Pacific Mail	47
New York Central	103
Erie	43
Harlem	131
Michigan Central	87
Michigan Southern	89
Union Pacific	38⅞
Illinois Central	104
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	86½
Northwestern	76
Northwestern preferred	73
Northwestern common	31
Rock Island	107
Milwaukee and St. Paul	46⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	64⅜
Fort Wayne	96⅝
Chicago and Alton	103⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	24
St. Paul	64½
St. Paul preferred	86½
C. C. and I. C.	31⅜

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. Coupons, 1881	120½
Five-Twenties, 1862	117⅝
Five-Twenties, 1864	119⅜
Five-Twenties, 1865	120⅜
Five-Twenties, 1865, (new)	120⅜
Five-Twenties, 1867	120
Five-Twenties, 1868	119⅛
New Fives	115⅛
Ten-Forties	114⅜
Currency Sixes	117⅜

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	65½
Missouri	94
Virginia, old	90
Tennessee, new	66
Virginia, new	58
Virginia, old	58
North Carolina, old	33½
North Carolina, new	21

STOCKS.

Canton	76
Western Union Telegraph	80⅞
Quick Silver	30⅝
Adams Express	97⅝
Fargo	76
American Express	64
United States Express	70
Pacific Mail	46⅞
New York Central	103
Erie	43⅞
Erie preferred	69⅝
Harlem	130
Harlem preferred	130
Michigan Central	87⅝
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	96⅝
Northwestern common	31⅜
Northwestern preferred	74
Rock Island	107⅛
New Jersey Central	104⅞
St. Paul	43⅞
St. Paul preferred	64
Toledo and Wabash	46⅝
Toledo and Wabash preferred	71
Fort Wayne	96
Terre Haute	11
Terre Haute preferred	30
B. R. and E.	
Chicago and Alton	103⅜
Chicago and Alton preferred	104
Ohio and Mississippi	24
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	76
Burlington and Quincy	103⅝
Lake Shore	79⅞
Panama	131
Illinois Central	104
Union Pacific	38⅝
Central Pacific	85⅜
Union	84
Hartford and Erie	1⅞
Delaware & Lackawana	109

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, March 26, 1874.

REMARKS—Trade continues to drag along slowly, presenting nothing very important as relates to prices or demands. Buyers are still shy, and are disposed to purchase sparingly. Many of them are waiting to see what will turn up. The weather was cool but otherwise pleasant. Our rivers are in fine navigable order the entire length of the Ohio. Produce is coming in more freely; there was a moderate demand; prices, however, were governed altogether by circumstances. Flour—The market was firm but not very active; buyers were purchasing merely sufficient to meet their regular wants. On the other hand, holders contend that prices are lower here than at any other leading point, and refuse to make any concessions in order to effect sales. Bacon—The market was steady, with a good local demand, at prices that have ruled for some time. Butter—The market contains a large supply; prices are less firm; holders are more anxious to sell. Cheese—Is very firm with very light stocks to operate with.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received since our last:

Flour, bbls	930	Apples, bbls	40
Butter, pks	13	Corn, sks	977
Bacon, pcs	1,500	Barley, sks	183
Rye, sks	136	Oats, sks	700
Wheat, sks	179	Potatoes, bush	1,718

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted. From store the usual advance is obtained:

APPLES—There has been a moderate falling off in the receipts; the demand however could not be called an active one; sales were confined to limited parcels for home purposes; the rates are: fair to medium $3@4; prime to choice $4 50@5 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Nothwithstanding big receipts, the demand was not much in advance of the supply; a good trade was transacted at 65@75c per gallon.

ALES—We have no change to note as relates to prices or demands; the sales were liberal at card rates, viz: India ale $11; porter $10; XX ale $10; X ale $9; half bbls. in proportion; Bass' English ale unchanged.

BEANS—The market could not be called an active one, still taken as a whole a fair business was transacted; we quote fair to medium $2 15@2 20; prime to choice $2 25@2 35.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Market quiet at 4@4½c per lb.

BEESWAX——Steady, with sales at 27@30c per lb.

BAGGING—Penn Mill two bushels 35c; two and a half bushels 42c; three bushels 50c.

BROOM CORN—The demand is improving, with light stocks to operate with; red top 6@7c; green 7@8c; hurl 9@10c.

BROOMS—In fair supply; sales: No 2 $2 25@2 50; No 3 $2 50@2 75; No 4 $3@3 25; No 5 $3 25@3 50; No 6 $3 50@3 75 per doz.

BUTTER—The receipts continue large; there was however a good demand; stocks are accumulating; holders are very anxious to sell, and slight concessions have been made; sales: fair to medium 30@35c; prime to choice 38@40c; common very dull

CEMENT AND LIME—In good supply; Rosendale $4 00@4 50; Beeson's $2 00@2 25. Lime—Cleveland white $2 00@2 25 per bbl.

CRACKERS—Water 7c; oyster 6½@7c; soda 7c; extra do 9½c; butter 7c; Boston extra 9½c; Scotch biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps 11c; hard times 10c; graham 7c per pound.

CHEESE—Is scarce and held firmly; sales of Ohio Factory 17@17½c; New York Goshen 18@18½c per lb; receipts very light.

CANNED GOODS—Are firm but unchanged.

COUNTRY BACON—Shoulders 6@7c; ribbed sides 7@7½c; clear 8@8½c; hams 9½@10c; lard 8@9c per lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Steady; peaches halves 14@15c; mixed 10@12c; peeled 18@20c; blackberries 15@16c; raspberries 25c per pound.

EGGS—Are plenty and dull at 14@15c per dozen.

FLOUR—Dealers report a fair local demand; the card rates are spring wheat $6 75@7 25; red winter wheat $7 75@8 25; white $9@10 per bbl. Rye flour $5 50@5 75 per bbl.

GRAIN—There has been a falling off in the demand for most descriptions; buyers are shy and disposed to take hold sparingly. The demand was light; prices lower. We quote red winter $1 60@1 65 per bushel. No change; we quote mixed [illegible]c. Corn—ear continues [illegible] on arrival at quotations; [illegible] the figures demanded; shelled can be obtained for the same figures. Rye steady, being held at $1 00@1 05 per bushel. Barley—no sales have been reported for some time; we omit figures.

GROCERIES—The market since our last has undergone no particular change. Dealers as a general thing were purchasing sparingly merely to meet their current want. The principal contest is among the coffee dealers, who refuse to come to a proper understanding. The result was prices were very unsettled. The following are the present rates:

Oat Meal—Per keg $4 50; per barrel $8 50. Pearl barley, Nos. 3 and 4 8c per pound.

Coffee—Choice Rio 30@31c; good to prime 29@30c; fair 27@28c; Roasted one pound packages 30@31c; loose 29@30½c.

Sugars—Patent cut loaf 12¼c; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 11½c; Standard A 10½c; B 10c; Ex. C 9¾c; Circle C 9¾c; Franklin Extra C 9¼c; Franklin No. 2 Extra C 9¼; American Extra C, 9c: Yellow Sugars 8@8c, as to quality.

Molasses—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 80c; fair to prime old 70@75c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 70c; sugar drips 60c; amber 60@65c; lower grades 35@40c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9½c; Patna 8½c; Rangoon 8@8¼c.

Candles—Mould candles 11½c; sterine 14c; star do 19c.

Soaps—Babbitt's soap 10c; Bell's Buffalo soap $6 75 per box; Proctor & Gamble's German 7½c; extra wax 7c; superior 6c; Woman's Friend $5 50; old rosin 5c; scrubbing 4c.

FISH—The market was steady with a good local demand. The current rates are: Extra No. 1 mess Mackerel $32. No. 1 mess Mackerel $30. Extra No. 1 Shore Mackerel $26. No. 1 Shore Mackerel $23. No 1 Bay Mackerel $20. Extra No 2 Shore Mackerel $18. No. 2 large Bay Mackrel $17. No. 3 Bay Mackerel $16@16 50. Medium No. 3 Mackerel $12. Split Shore Herring $8. Round Shore Herring $7. Smoked Bloater Herring $2 Whitefish per half barrel $8. Lake Trout per half barrel $7. Lake George's Codfish per 100 lbs. $6 50; medium do. $6; large Grand Bank Codfish $5 25; medium do. $5. Lake Herring, half barrels, $5; quarter barrel $2 75.

HAY—The market is moving along quietly, presenting nothing new or important; the stock in first hands is not a large one; the receipts however are on the increase; we quote baled $17, 19@22 per ton; sales of loose in Allegheny $20@22 per ton.

HOMINY—The receipts have fallen off; prices however are unchanged with sales at $5@5 50 per bbl.

HOPS—Are quiet at 43@47c per lb.

ONIONS—The supply was equal to the occasion; we note sales at $4 50@4 60 per barrel.

OIL—Sales of lard No 1 85@87c; No 2 63@65c; linseed oil firm $1 05@1 10; carbon oil dull at 12½c per gallon by the car load; in a jobbing way the usual advance is charged.

MILL FEED—The receipts are increasing: bran $1 10@1 15 per cwt; middlings $1 40@1 50 per cwt.

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP.—Sales of the former at $1 40@1 50 per jug; the latter in grain 14@15c per lb.

PEAS—In ample supply with sales at $1 65@1 75 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—The demand was fair and sales regular at the following prices: sugar cured hams 12½c; shoulders 9½c; plain 8c; breakfast bacon 12c; dried beef 16½c; beef tongues $7 50 per dozen; rib sides 9¼c; short rib 9¼c; clear 10c; mess pork $16 50 per bbl.; lard tierces 10½c; half bbls 11c, buckets 11¾c per lb; ham sausage 10c.

POTATOES—The market was quiet and prices are unchanged; sales prime peachblows $1 15@1 20 per bushel.

POULTRY—Firm; sales dressed chickens 12@14c; turkeys 16@17c; live chickens 50@60c per lb.

SALT—Sales by the car load $1 60; in a jobbing way $1 85 per bbl.

SEEDS—The demand for clover is improving; sales to the trade $5 75@6; timothy dull and lower $3 10@3 15 in first hands; flaxseed $2 20@2 30 per bushel.

WHISKY—Quiet; sales high wines 98c@$1 per gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, March 26, 1874.

REMARKS—We have nothing new to note as relates to this article. The demand was not an active one; buyers were not taking hold with any kind of freedom, most of them preferring to wait and take the chances of the market. All things taken into consideration, the oil trade at present is in a very unsatisfactory condition.

CRUDE.

There have been no transactions reported here for some time. The following are the rates at

PARKER'S.

Prices nominal; Union and United $1 60@1 62½; other lines $1 57½ per bbl.

For prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was entirely devoid of animation; the sales have been few and far between. The asking rates at the works are 12½c by the car load.

Philadelphia—Market quiet; spot 14½c; April 14¾@15c; May 15¼@15¾c; June 16@16½c.

New York—The general market is reported better for crude; refined sold at 14⅞@15c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market quiet; City, $1 70; Country, $1 65.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, March 24.—The petroleum markets to-day advanced steadily at all points in the region, and closed firm at 15@20c advance over yesterday's quotations. On the upper road the market opened at $1 90 and closed firm at $2 02½. There was also a bid of $2 for regular at the close, with no sellers.

PARKER'S LANDING, March 24.—Market firm; $1 75 for United. Owing to the meeting of certificate holders, nothing was done in Union. Futures were sold at a decided advance. The home refined market was 8c in bulk and 12½c in barrels. Following were the sales and re-sales:

UPPER ROAD.

1,000	bbls spot	$1 92½
1,000	do do	1 95
1,000	do do	1 97½
1,000	do do	2 00
1,000	do do	2 02½

NEW YORK, March 25.—The general market is much better, and strongly influenced by a rise on the Creek. Crude in bulk—5,000 were sold on the spot at 7¼c; 10,000 barrals do. for first half of April at 7¼c; refined at 14⅞@15c for spot; 15c for first half of April; sales 3,000 barrels today at 14¾c; sases quoted at 20c; naptha 9@9½c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—Market quiet and firmer; refined quoted at 14⅞@14¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25. — Market quiet; S. W. 14½c; Crude 6¼c; cases 19c; sales none. Futures—April 14¾@15c; May 15¼@15¾c; June 16@16½c.

TIDIOUTE, March 25.—Market very firm at $1 60 at wells.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 25.—Market firm at $1 65.

ROUSEVILLE, March 25.—Market firm; but little offering; quoted at $1 70.

TITUSVILLE, March 25.—Market firm; $2 bid.

OIL CITY, March 25.—Market quiet; held at $1 75.

PARKER'S LANDING, March 25.—Market quiet and nominal; Union and United about $1 60@1 62½; others about $1 57½.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, March 25, 1874.

CATTLE.

The receipts of stock at the Central yards have been very heavy, both of through stock and that intended for sale here. The quality of through cattle was good, whilst the local stock was hardly up to the usual average. The attendance of Eastern buyers was only moderate. The sales were not very extensive, and only a fair number was disposed of. On the whole, the market may be considered an average one. Prices as compared with last week are a shade higher for choice lots. The following are the current rates:

PRICES:

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers	
fine and smooth	$6 62@6 75
Prime 1,300 do	6 40@6 50
Prime 1,200	5 75@6 25
Fair 1,100	5 25@5 75
Fair 1,000	4 75@5 00
Stockers	4 00@4 75
Bulls	3 50@4 50
Old cows, &c	3 50@4 00

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep this week so far have been fair. The attendance of buyers is good, and the market so far rules active at prices at least ¼c higher than last week. Sheep weighing in the neighborhood of 125 to 150 pounds are selling at $8 25@8 62, but not many of this kind are on sale. At this writing sellers are holding stock firm and higher, and the prospect is that trade will rule active and firm all week. Following are about the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs	fine wool		$7 75
" 95 lbs	"	"	6 50@7 65
" 90 lbs	"	"	7 25@7 40
Prime 80 to 85 lbs	"	"	6 50@7 00

HOGS.

The run of hogs is fair, and in quality all kinds and grades, from the most common to the very best. The market is moderately active, the cold weather helping trade some. Some very extra Philadelphia hogs sold this morning at $6 60, a slight advance over last week's rates. Sellers call $6 50 the top figure for good hogs, but say a few fancy would bring a little higher figure. The market shows a slight improvement on all grades and kinds since last week, and at this writing the prospect looks fair. Following are the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia	$6 50@6 55
Prime "	6 25@6 40
Prime Yorkers	5 40@5 75

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, March 26, 1874.

CATTLE.

The supply of cattle on sale was not a large one, not exceeding fifty-six cars. It may be proper to note that the supply was equal to the occasion. The market opened rather slim; buyers appeared cautious, but drovers were firm and not in the humor to make concessions. Their actions spoke plainly, there is the cattle and you know the figures; if they don't suit, you are not compelled to buy. The result was, buyers came to time, and the yards were soon clear of stock. Of course, there is always a difference of opinion about prices. A comparison shows an advance of 12½@25 per cent. as compared with last week's figures. The current rates are as follows:

PRICES.

Prime to extra butchers stock	$6 75@7 00
Fair to good do do	6 00@6 25
Medium	5 75@6 00
Stockers	4 75@5 00

FRESH COWS

In good supply; for good milkers there was a good demand. Sales were reported as follows:

PRICES.

Common to medium	$20@30
Fair to good	40@60
Extra to fancy	60@70

SHEEP.

The offerings were small, less than half the number offered last week. There was an average demand; previous prices were fully sustained. The quotations range as follows:

PRICES.

Fair to medium	$7 75@8 00
Common to prime	5 50@6 00
Prime to extra	6 51@7 00
Common stock	2 50@3 00

One lot of sheep averaging 150 pounds sold at 10c per pound; sales of fifty head of clipped sheep averaging 95 pounds at 5c per pound. The entire offerings were 450 head.

HOGS.

In good supply; demand limited; sales were made in a retail way at 5½@6¼c per pound gross.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, March 26, 1873.

REMARKS—The market during the week was a quiet one. The fact is, the stock in this section of the country has been reduced to a very limited amount. There are scarcely any desirable lots remaining in first hands. Dealers do not look for any activity in the market for some time, and probably not before the new clip is ready for market. Prices just now are altogether nominal. Rates on pulled 40@45c; choice 45@50c, as per quality.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Rock Island declared four per cent. dividend payable April 27th. The Western Union Directors met, but did not declare the anticipated dividend. Philadelphia and Reading declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. Customs receipts $394,000. Treasury disbursements $43,000. Money loaned at 4@5 per cent. and closed at 4.

Gold ranged at 111⅞@112½ and closed at 112¾. Carrying rates were 4 per cent. to flat. Clearings $28,000,000. State bonds quiet and nominal. Governments closed firm. Sterling firm at $4 85 for sixty days and $4 88 for sight.

Stocks before the first call declined ¼@⅜ per cent., but on call a rapid upward movement began, led by Western Union which advanced 3½ on reports of a dividend, and the Pacific Mail which advanced 3 per cent. on a statement that the overdue steamer reached its destination. In later dealings there was a general decline of ⅜@2¼ per cent. from highest prices, Western Union and Pacific Mail leading the downward movement, the former 2¼ and the latter 1¾. Next to these stocks the principal dealings were Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Wabash, Northwest and St. Paul Common, Rock Island and New York Central. Sales were nearly 350,000 shares. Sales of Western Union were 91,000 shares, Lake Shore 61,000, Pacific Mail 53,000, Union Pacific 33,000, New York Central 120,000, Northwest Common 17,000, St. Paul Common 11,000, Rock Island 10,000, Ohios 6,000.

The sharp reaction at the close was the result of realizations of the delay of the Senate in finances. Some reports from Washington were less favorable to inflation, and the fact that Western Union directors did not declare the expected dividend 6 cents of the day in Wall street, taken altogether, were more important than for a long time past. The sudden revival in speculation took many by surprise. But few were prepared for the violent fluctuations. The directors of the Union Pacific road issued a circular announcing that they have authorized their Treasurer to offer new sinking fund bonds in exchange for incomes which mature on September 1. at the rate of six new bonds for five of income. These new sinking fund bonds are each for $1,000 gold coin of the United States or 200 pounds sterling British, and bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum in currency, or 7 per cent. sterling at the option of holders payable semiannually, March and September 1st. The Union Trust Company of New York are trustees for this mortage which becomes a first lien upon the bonds after the land grant bonds; also upon the road equipments and franchises after the first mortgage and Government lien.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Cotton steady at 14¾c. Flour, wheat and rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull. Prime Canada wheat $1 80. Corn fairly active; new western mixed 89@92c; high mixed and yellow western 92@93c. Oats dull and drooping; mixed western 62@63½c; white western 64@65c. Hay, hops and groceries quiet and unchanged. Petroleum dull; lower crude 7¼c; refined 14¾c; turpentine firm at 47½c. Eggs quiet at 14@14½c. Leather steady at 27½@30c. Wool steady; domestic fleece 40@65c; tubbed 58c. Pork active and firm at $14. Beef quiet and unchanged; middles firm; long and short clear 9½c. Lard firm; prime steam 9¾@9 11-16c. Butter and cheese unchanged. Whisky firmer at 98c bid; held at $1 00.

DRY GOODS.

Business was irregular with agents and jobbers. The market for cotton goods was excited and many makes of brown bleached and colored cottons have been reduced from ½ to 1c with large sales of some brands at the reduction. Richmond, Hamilton, Dunnel and Oriental prints reduced to 9¼c with large sales. Prints, percales and dress goods active. Lawns in fair request. Fancy cassimeres dull. Hosiery quiet.

WOOL.

BOSTON, March 25.—Wool continues quiet. Medium and extra Ohio and Pennsylvania fleece 52½@55c. Choice extra, double extra and treble extra do 55@60c. Good lines of Wisconsin and Michican fleeces 50@53c. Super and extra pulled 40@42½c.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and prices advanced; No. 1 spring $1 23½. No. 2 $1 19; regular $1 19¾ strictly fresh spot; $1 19 seller April; $1 23½ seller May. Corn in fair demand and prices advanced; No. 2 mixed regular 62½c; fresh 63¼c; spot 62¾c bid; seller April 65¾c; rejected 60c. Oots in fair demand and prices advanced; No. 2 fresh 45@45¼c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1 regular 88c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork in fair demand and prices advanced; $14 80 cash seller April; $15 10 seller May. Lard in fair demand and prices advanced; 9c cash. Bulk meats in fair demand and market firm; shoulders 5½c spot; sales 6c seller May; sides held very strong; sales: short rib middles $7 65@7 80. Bacon in fair demand, and market firm and unchanged. Whisky in fair demand and market firm at 92@92½c.

BALTIMORE, March 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; choice amber $1 84@1 85. Corn quiet at 82@85c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye dull at 88@90c. Provisions dull and nominally lower. Pork $16@16 25; bulk shoulders 6¼c; clear rib 8¼c; bacon shoulders 7¼c; clear rib 9¼c. Lard 9½c. Butter quiet and unchanged. Coffee is extremely nominal. Whisky dull at 95½@96c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—Flour in moderate demand; superfine $5@5 40. Wheat dull; red $1 57@1 65. Corn held firmer at 81@83c. Rye in good demand at 95c. Oats, improved demand at 62@63c. Crude petroleum 10¼@10½c; refined 14½c. Whisky nominal at 96½c.

TOLEDO, March 25.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No 1 white Michigan $1 56; amber michigan $1 48½; seller for April $1 49; No 1 red $1 56. Corn active; high mixed 68c; seller for April 68½c; seller for May 70c; low mixed 69c; no grade 65c. Oats demand good at full prices; No 1 55c; No 2 49½c.

MEMPHIS, March 25.—Cotton quiet; middling 15¾c. Flour nominal. Corn firm 76c. Oats dull 58c. Pork firm $16½. Bacon firm; shoulders 7¼@7¾; sides 9½@9¾c.

NASHVILLE, March 25.—Cotton, demand fair and market firm 13½@14½c. Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky, demand fair and market firm at 99c.

MILWAUKEE, March 25.—Flour active and steady $5 85@6 25. Wheat in fair demand and market firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1 27½; No 2, $1 23. Oats dull and lower; No 2, 43½c. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No 2 mixed fresh 62c. Rye quiet; No 1 fresh 87½. Barley dull and nominal; No 2, $1 65; No 3, $1 45.

LOUISVILLE, March 25.—Cotton quiet at 15¼c. Flour and wheat quiet. Corn 67@70c. Oats 55@63c. Pork firm at $16; bulk meats and bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard 9@9¾c. Whisky 92c.

OSWEGO, March 25.—Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee $1 56; prime white State $1 76. Corn quiet and steady at 80c. Barley inactive.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 25.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on government securities is 4¼ per cent. Consols for money 92@92¼; account 92¼; 5-20s, '65, 109¼; 5-20s, '67, 109½; 10-40s, 103¾; new 5s, 104; New York Central 96; Erie 39; preferred 64. Refined petroleum 11½. Tallow 38. Linseed oil 29s@29s 3d. Turpentine 33s 6d.

PARIS, March 25.—Rentes 59 francs 75 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, March 25.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 8¼c; Orleans 8⅝@8¾c; sales 15,000 bales; American, 9,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Cheese 74s 6d.

ANTWERP, March 25.—Refined petroleum 32¾f.

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, March 26, 1873.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, per M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common	30 00
Third common	25 00
Sheeting	20 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, per M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	34 00
Partition boards	47 00
Shelving on both sides	34 00
Shelving on one side	32 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	34 00
Moulded weatherboarding	37 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	34 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	32 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 6 50
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No, 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 25

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, March, 26 1874.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists.

Acid.				Magnesia	lb	80	@1 00
Acetic	lb	16	@ 20	—Carb	lb	35	@ 40
Citric	lb	1 62	@1 65	Manna S F	lb		60
Oxalic	lb	26	@ 29	Morph sul	lb	6 00	@6 30
Sulphr	lb		3½	Nutm No 1	lb		1 50
Tartaric	lb	60	@ 62	Oil			
Alcohol	gal	2 00	@2 20	Bergamot	lb	6 75	
Aloes.				—Castor	lb	27½	
Cape	lb		20	—Cinnam'n	lb		2 70
Socot	lb		75	—Cloves	lb	4 50	
Am Carb	lb	27	@ 28	Oil			
—Aqua	lb	11	@ 13	Cod liver	gal	2 00	@2 50
Annatto	lb	65	@ 90	Lemon	lb		5 75
Ashes				Linseed, gal	1 05	@1 10	
—Soda	lb	4½	@ 5½	Neats F, gal	1 00	@1 50	
Bal. Copa	lb	1 00	@1 07	Olive, gal	1 75	@2 00	
Bay Rum,	gal	3 25	@3 50	—quarts, doz	8 25	@10 00	
Bark				—pints, doz	3 25	@3 50	
Cassia	lb	38	@ 46	Origan	lb	50	@1 20
Cinch Red	lb	1 30	@1 40	Peppermint	lb	6 0	@6 50
Cinch Pale	lb	80	@ 85	Rosemary	lb	1 00	@1 50
Cinch Com	lb	38	@ 48	Sassafras	lb	85	@ 95
Black Lead				Sperm,	gal	2 30	@2 50
American	lb	5	@ 6	Tanners,	gr	08	@ 10
East India	lb	11	@ 12	Whale,	ga	88	@ 95
German	lb	7	@ 9	Wintergn	lb		6 50
Blue Mass	lb		68	Opium	lb	8 50	
Blue Vit	lb	14	@15	Pt Paris,	bbl	4 00	@4 50
Borax re	lb	20	@ 24	Potass.	